



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Monday
4 October 1993

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OAU Adopts Resolution Lifting Sanctions Against RSA

*MB2909185993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1714
GMT 29 Sep 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] New York Sept 29 SAPA—The Organisation of African Unity decided in New York on Wednesday to lift economic sanctions against South Africa with immediate effect. "A resolution has been passed by the (OAU) Ad-Hoc Committee (On Southern Africa) supporting the appeal we (African National Congress) [ANC] have made for the lifting of (economic) sanctions," ANC President Nelson Mandela said after the meeting at the OAU Headquarters in New York. "We have asked for the immediate lifting of sanctions and they have supported that," he said. Mr. Mandela said he felt "very good indeed" about the OAU decision, "because the support (in the OAU) is almost overwhelming".

The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] however opposed the move to lift economic sanctions, which followed in the wake of Mr. Mandela's call at the UN last Friday.

A host of countries, including the Commonwealth, have lifted remaining economic sanctions since the appeal at the world body. "The PAC has made its opposition to this resolution very clear," PAC Secretary-General Benny Alexander said after the meeting. "This resolution really will prop up our regime against the African people. There's no way that the propping up of the regime can constitute assistance to the oppressed," Mr. Alexander said.

The matter of South Africa's membership of the OAU was not discussed, at the meeting, Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab said afterwards.

The 14-member OAU Ad-Hoc Committee, which is mandated on behalf of the OAU to take binding decisions on matters concerning South Africa, reached its decision at a two-hour meeting. Members of the Ad-Hoc Committee are: Egypt which is the current chair, Nigeria, Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Senegal, Algeria, Cape Verde, Congo, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Namibia. The ANC and PAC both have seats on the Ad Hoc Committee as well.

Those foreign ministers of the members of the Ad-Hoc Committee present in New York for the 48th session of the UN attended the OAU meeting. Also in attendance was the chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, Prof Ibrahim Gambari of Nigeria.

Namibia's Mr. Gurirab said the meeting, which went "very well", took its decision based on a report on the situation in South Africa by the OAU Secretary-General Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, of Tanzania.

The OAU had decided to support the appeal made by Mr. Mandela at the UN, he said. "The Ad-Hoc Committee endorsed the appeal made by the ANC".

Monetary Union Advocates Single African Currency

*AB2509204093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230
GMT 25 Sep 93*

[Text] Here is a statement by the Community of African Monetary Unity, CUMA. In its statement, the CUMA makes a solemn appeal to all African heads of state and government to ponder seriously over the creation of a single African currency unit beginning the year 2000. The community would henceforth like this highly important problem to be considered as one of the major daily concerns of African governments. The CUMA holds the view that the OAU must be reviewed and reorganized so as to strengthen its decisionmaking powers and augment its influence in the resolution of internal and external conflicts in every African country. On the medium- and long-term basis, the OAU must be transformed into an African continental government of a United States of Africa, like the American model.

Consequently, the CUMA urges African heads of state and government to henceforth strive for more effective promotion of South Africa's black community; provide assistance and give moral and material support to the blacks in order to accelerate their emancipation and effective participation in the conduct of the daily affairs of their country. This is why we welcome the recent decision by Mandela and De Klerk to form an interim executive council on which blacks will be widely represented prior to the organization of the first multiracial elections slated for 1993-94, the statement concluded.

Kenya

President, SPLA Leader Discuss Conflict, Other Issues

EA3009211893 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today reiterated the urgency of ending the civil war in the Sudan. He said the long drawn [out] conflict was expensive in terms of human life and general destruction. President Moi was speaking at State House, Nairobi, when meeting with the commander of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army]-United faction, Mr. Riak Machar.

The president said he would meet with all the parties to the conflict, including the Khartoum government, with a view to reaching a settlement to the conflict. President Moi is the chairman of the committee mandated to find a solution to the Sudanese problem. He said he would brief other members of the committee, President Museveni of Uganda, Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, and Isayas Afewerki of Eritrea.

President Moi noted that Africa could not afford to ignore the suffering of the Sudanese brothers and sisters as a result of war, disease and famine. The president and Mr. Machar said their discussions were very useful. Commander Machar led a nine-member team of the SPLA-United to the talks with President Moi.

Somalia

Military Spokesman Denies Americans Killed in Explosion

AB0310121593 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 3 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, Oct 3 (AFP)—A UN military spokesman said that no Americans had been killed when a UN military vehicle was blown up here Sunday [3 October], denying earlier, unconfirmed, reports that two U.S. soldiers were killed.

"No American soldiers were killed," the spokesman said.

A U.S.-made military vehicle blew up on a mine near Mogadishu's new port and witnesses said two Americans had died in the explosion. [passage omitted] Sources close to the United Nations said however that three Americans had been injured and rapidly evacuated by helicopter, while a fourth person, probably an interpreter, had been killed.

Somali sources claimed helicopters from the U.S. Quick Reaction Force had opened fire on the crowd, injuring several people including a child. AFP saw no UN presence on the road, a main route from the north to the south of the city, usually patrolled by soldiers from the United Arab Emirates.

The explosion occurred in a part of the Mogadishu downtown that Aidid supporters consider to be their home turf. Aidid has been on the run from the UN forces since his gunmen were blamed for the killing of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers in June. [passage omitted]

Aidid Supporters Claim U.S. Pilot Captured

AB0410093993 Paris AFP in English 0910 GMT 4 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, 4 Oct (AFP)—A U.S. pilot was captured by Somalis here Sunday [3 October] after his helicopter was shot down, a group loyal to warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid said Monday. "This pilot, with the rank of major, was captured Sunday afternoon. He has a broken leg," said Abdullahi Hassan Frindin, an official of the Somali National Alliance (SNA) said. He added that the SNA had taken steps to provide treatment to the wounded pilot, noting that he could not be shown to the press for the time being. [passage omitted]

Clandestine Reports 'Heinous' Attack by U.S. Troops

EA0310191093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 3 Oct 93

[Text] At 1530 today, U.S. troops, using modern assault helicopters, carried out heinous attacks on some neighbourhoods of Mogadishu. The misled, self-styled troops killed many innocent people—they also took many people hostage. In the attacks, a lot of property such as structures, livestock and other things belonging to the Somali people were destroyed. Dear listeners, we will report on the extent of the damage caused by the heinous attacks. In the meantime, we pray to God Almighty that the souls of the dead may rest in eternal peace, and we wish a speedy recovery for the injured. Reports add that [words indistinct].

Says 'Huge' Anti-U.S. Rally Held

EA0310201593 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 3 Oct 93

[Text] A huge demonstration was held today in 1 July Square, Mogadishu, to protest the United States' negative policies in Somalia. The rally, attended by religious leaders, intellectuals, women, youths and people from all levels of society, opened with verses from the Koran read by Shaykh Abd al-Razzaq Yusuf Adan and Shaykh Hasan Mahmud Salad, who spoke about how the United States and its infidel surrogates were attempting to change the Somali people's culture and the sacred religion that God endowed them with. They said the Somali people are Muslim and therefore want the introduction of the shari'ah [Islamic law] in the country. [passage indistinct]

Ali Mahdi Closes Peace Conference, Views Successes

EA0310120093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 02 Oct 93

[Speech by President Ali Mahdi Mohamed at the closing session of the "Week of Peace" Conference at NSS (expansion unknown) headquarters on 2 October—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. May the peace, mercy, and blessings of God be upon you. First and foremost, I would like to thank those who organized this very important congress. [passage omitted]

Among the achievements made possible by the United Nations is our meeting here in Mogadishu. It was not conceivable two years ago that we would be able to sit and discuss issues concerning Somalis. Also, we have restarted the administrative activities of our districts and regions, and things are on the right track. We can safely say that peace has returned to about 98 percent of Somali territory. Another tangible success is the safety of motor vehicle traffic between Boosaaso and Mogadishu. All this is no mean achievement after much struggle by Somalis and with a helping hand from the UN troops. [passage omitted]

What we need is to make every attempt to stop the fighting going on in Mogadishu and other places in the country. We know some people see these things in different ways, but our sacred duty is that those of us who see the right path should advise, guide, and show the right way to those whom we perceive are in the wrong. We must show them the right path. I am sure the reason why we are gathered here is not in the interests of one person, but in the interests of the whole Somali community. We are striving for the interests of the Somali community day and night. [passage omitted]

Finally, I pray to God to help the United Nations succeed in their duty in Somalia. We know they came to help us. We declare that we shall support the United Nations wholeheartedly in all its activities, and so long as they serve the interests of the Somali people, we are

duty bound to support them fully. But if they deviate from that path, then we shall definitely oppose them. As many speakers have said, this meeting should be the one that opens doors for the unity and peace of Somalia. [passage omitted]

Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

Uganda

Government Arrests Journalists, Charges Sedition

AB0210222293 Paris AFP in English 2135 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Text] Kampala, Oct 2 (AFP)—Ugandan police have arrested two journalists who are due to appear in court on Monday on charges of sedition, it was learnt here on Saturday [2 October].

Uganda CONFIDENTIAL editor Teddy Seezi Cheeye and SHARIAT newsletter sub-editor Haruna Kanabi were picked up by police at their offices late Friday and were expected to be arraigned in court on charges of sedition.

Cheeye told AFP from his police cell that he had been told he would face sedition charges for an article in the current issue of his newsletter, accusing the government of staffing the powerful Uganda Revenue Authority with western Ugandans who were stealing millions of shillings in corrupt deals.

But SHARIAT editor Husayn Njuki, who was still being sought by police to answer the same charges, told AFP from his hideout here that he would not surrender to the authorities until Monday when he would surrender to the police in the company of his lawyer.

The two newsletters have been critical of President Yoweri Museveni's government, which they have condemned as corrupt and incompetent.

They have constantly also criticised Uganda's human rights record, citing the Museveni's National Resistance Army activities during the war in north and northeast of the country.

SHARIAT carried an article this week describing two of Museveni's ministers as "agents of confusion".

Mandela Says ANC 'Considering' Afrikaans Region*MB0310093393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0904 GMT 3 Oct 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Washington Oct 3 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] was considering accommodating Afrikaans-speaking South Africans in a particular region, African National Congress President Nelson Mandela revealed at the weekend. "They've (the rightwing) given us a map," Mr. Mandela said in an exclusive interview with SAPA on Saturday before leaving Washington for London. "We (ANC) are studying that map now, and we are serious when we say we want to address the fears of all communities."

He said he had told rightwing leader General Constand Viljoen in a face-to-face-meeting that the ANC was prepared to accommodate Afrikaans-speaking people in one of the country's regions. However, ethnicity was not acceptable as a yardstick.

The ANC was determined a solution be found "in a united South Africa where people stop thinking about ethnicity", Mr. Mandela said. The ANC was prepared to make a number of compromises within that principle.

Mr. Mandela was speaking at the end of a 10-day trip to the United States to woo investment to South Africa, before jetting off to Europe to do the same. He revealed last week during his "sell South Africa" drive in the US that he had met the leader of the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] (AVF), Gen Viljoen, two months ago.

He compared the present situation between the ANC and the rightwing to that when the ANC first began to negotiate with the National Party [NP] government. "Whoever believed that the National Party government would sit down and negotiate with the ANC?" Mr. Mandela asked. Not only did the ANC and the NP negotiate in good faith, but "solid friendships" were formed between members of the two parties, and impressive progress was made during negotiations.

The ANC's talks with the rightwing were now at the same stage as with the National Party before "actual negotiations" began and agreements were reached. "There is no reason why we should think that they (rightwing) will be any different than the National Party was. I am confident that we are capable of convincing anybody that the future of South Africa means that dialogue must continue," Mr. Mandela said.

He said Gen Viljoen had accepted "violence is neither in the interest of the whole country, nor of his own community, the Afrikaners". "I have said to the rightwing: Stop talking about Afrikaners—indicate to me what area is predominantly Afrikaans."

The multi-party delimitation commission was still busy determining the country's regional boundaries.

He had further told the rightwing: "We are prepared to accommodate you in one of these regions, but on condition that no area is reserved exclusively for a particular ethnic group. Those people, who are in that area, must be given full rights of citizenship, and those who want to go and settle in that area must be allowed to do so."

Under such conditions, the ANC was prepared to accept the rightwing's demands, Mr. Mandela said. "We are accommodating a demand not for an ethnic group, we are merely saying this is the reality, you find the majority of these people in this area (to be) so and so. ...in that respect, I think that it should be possible to resolve this issue," Mr. Mandela said.

To stop thinking about ethnicity was the "basic principle—within that principle we can make a number of compromises", he added.

Government Proposal on Regions Excludes Afrikaner Area*MB0310141493 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Oct 93 p 2*

[By Edyth Bulbring]

[Text] A government submission to the Demarcation Commission yesterday shows no movement to accommodate an Afrikaner state, despite weeks of negotiations with the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front].

In his submission yesterday, Regional and Land Affairs Minister Andre Fourie submitted the same regional map the government submitted to the commission in July. The Volksfront also submitted the same star-shaped map it had previously made public.

Volksfront spokesman General Tienie Groenewald said the organisation had hoped to submit something different, based on negotiations with the government. However, after negotiations were suspended, this had not been possible.

In his submission yesterday, Mr Fourie said the government favoured including Pretoria and parts of Bophuthatswana in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area, with the exclusion of Sasolburg.

The Volksfront objects to Pretoria becoming part of the PWV and sees it as the capital of its volkstaat.

Mr Fourie said the PWV area, as the largest urbanised area in South Africa, had its own peculiar problems and it was important that the area be governed and administered by a single authority.

The government was also still insisting on subdividing the Eastern Cape region into an Eastern Cape and Kei region. However, Mr Fourie said the boundary between the two regions was negotiable.

ANC 'Confident' of Agreement With IFP on Regional Powers

MB0310064793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0600 GMT 3 Oct 93

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] chief negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa says that although there is not much agreement so far on the issue of the future powers of regions, an area of consensus is emerging. Speaking in Cape Town, Mr. Ramaphosa said he was confident that agreement on the structure of regional government would be reached, even with the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party].

The ANC, he said, attached importance to the strength of regional government, and believed it should have powers that could not be taken away by a central government. Nevertheless, the old order of two worlds in one country was doomed, and intransigent white local authorities would have to come to terms with the fact of joint local government or be overtaken by history.

Earlier Mr. Ramaphosa called on the government to act against right-wingers who threatened the future of the country. He said the ANC was surprised that the government had not found it necessary to take the same steps as it had taken against the liberation movements in the 1960's. Mr. Ramaphosa's call came after the disclosure that the police were investigating an alleged right-wing conspiracy to attack high profile targets such as the World Trade Center and the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station. Four arrests have been made.

IFP Passes Resolutions on Elections, Other Subjects

MB0210201393 Johannesburg SABA in English 1940 GMT 02 Oct 93

[Text] Ulundi Oct 2 SABA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] will prepare for next year's April 27 elections, but only in the hope that the poll will follow a final federal constitution. This was one of five resolutions adopted by the IFP's Central Committee at Ulundi in kwaZulu on Saturday.

"The members of the Central Committee... reaffirm their belief that South Africa needs a finalised constitution which entrenches federalism as a condition for the IFP's participation in elections. We therefore resolve to continue to prepare for elections in the expectation that these elections will be for a new democratic government and not for a transitional body," said an IFP statement issued on Saturday night.

The IFP has said it would not participate in elections for a constituent assembly to draw up a final constitution.

On the planned poll, the committee also resolved "to continue to persuade fellow South Africans that elections for a democratic government should take place next year rather than be postponed for five years".

The IFP reiterated its call for the disbandment of private armies. "In the face of the widespread serial killings of

IFP members and officials, and members of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, the IFP has exercised the utmost restraint and patience over the years. Regrettably these calls have been totally ignored."

The committee said it was unacceptable for parties such as the African National Congress [ANC] to criticise IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's call for self-protection units to defend communities under attack. The Central Committee also called for the ANC to dissociate itself from "very provocative remarks" by its youth league president Peter Mokaba who has often accused Mr Buthelezi and IFP-supporting hostel-dwellers of causing violence.

The firebrand youth leader has also come under fire for chanting "kill the Boer, kill the farmer" and telling trigger-happy supporters to direct their bullets at President F W de Klerk.

"We resolve to demand that the ANC emphatically dissociates itself from these wanton rantings by Mr Mokaba, (and); "to bring to the attention of the Goldstone Commission Mr Mokaba's provocative and inflammatory language which is in contravention of the National Peace Accord."

The IFP also called on the government to extend the system of security radios for white farmers to citizens of violence-torn areas in Natal and on the east Rand.

Lastly, the committee expressed its shock at India's earthquake which has left thousands of people dead.

Buthelezi Asks Cosag for Alternative to Multiparty Talks

MB0310203793 Johannesburg SABA in English 1951 GMT 03 Oct 93

[Text] Durban Oct 3 SABA—The Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) should form a work group to look at steps needed to terminate the World Trade Centre [WTC] process before it reached the stage of a final plenary, kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi proposed on Sunday. He was addressing Cosag members President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, Brig Oupa Gqozo of Ciskei, Dr Ferdi Hartzenburg of the Conservative Party and Gen Constand Viljoen of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front, AVF] at a meeting in Durban.

Mr Buthelezi, who is president of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and also a Cosag member, said the work group could "constantly compare notes" and look at strategic issues that would affect the way forward. It would also look at any alternatives Cosag members would have to the WTC negotiations. "We could for example propose a meeting of South African leaders and the planning at it (the meeting) of a South African constitutional convention which would have the ultimate legitimacy of any nation-wide structure prior to a properly elected government," he said.

"I was disappointed when the state president (FW de Klerk) could not accept my proposal for a meeting of leaders, which he himself had mentioned to me when we met in Durban on the 29th of July."

Mr Buthelezi said other proposals that should be considered included an immediate series of three-way structures between the kwaZulu Government, the South African Government and the other three Cosag members individually. "I believe that we could put aside our different base orientations and not even talk about federalism and confederalism and other differences between us, and at the same time engage the South African Government in debates on strategic issues about what exactly they think they are doing."

He said now that the government knew they had already dropped to a prospect of "not even achieving 15 per cent of the votes, they must be truly worried".

"They can now see that they will just not have the political clout to keep the ANC [African National Congress] reasonable, and keep it from snatching all the power for itself. They see their chances of being junior partners to the ANC/South African Communist Party [SACP] alliance in a government of national unity receding."

"The dream of the record of understanding being an arbiter of what the ANC/SACP alliance could do, has now been destroyed. [sentence as received] The National Party is clearly incapable of delivering the clout the government would need for an extension of its life into the new South Africa through a power-sharing formula."

Cautioning Cosag members against withdrawing their pressure on the government "in the predicament it finds itself", he said: "While the government and the ANC will think that they can pull their bilateral chestnut out of the fire, we will get short shrift in the negotiation process."

Mr Buthelezi also suggested that Cosag had run a course that would be recorded in history but was not the vehicle to "drive through the new circumstances in which we actually face...to pull the SA Government back from the disaster into which it cannot help sliding".

"For we must accept that today it now exists only in name. Maybe it has already outlived its usefulness. I do not know," he said.

"I believe that we were thrust together a year ago by destiny. History calls us together this year to be bold in innovating and in acting to avoid the catastrophe government blundering is likely to precipitate," he said.

Mandela Defends Call for Lifting Sanctions

MB0210060693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2212 GMT 1 Oct 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Washington Oct 1 SAPA—South Africa's economy could have been in less dire straits if the African National Congress [ANC] had called earlier for the lifting of economic sanctions, ANC President Nelson Mandela said in Washington on Friday. He was defending his call a week ago for the lifting of sanctions, during a briefing for a group of international journalists. "We have taken this decision not because it is premature," Mr. Mandela said. "In fact, it may well be that we would have saved our economy if we had taken this decision much earlier."

He said the ANC had made its appeal because it fully believed, as people who have been engaged in the fight against apartheid for decades, "that the process to normalize our political situation has become irreversible". "Secondly, we feel that if we do not lift sanctions and attract investment now, by the time we do so our country would have been reduced to a wasteland and very difficult to save."

The ANC therefore did not regard its call premature, he said. South Africa's economy was in such bad shape that it was functioning far below capacity in all main sectors. Mr. Mandela described the fact that about half the economically active population was unemployed as a crisis. He added that only three per cent of school leavers had at the end of last year found jobs in the formal sector. Crime had exploded, and South Africa had become "the most violent society in the world today".

The country's economic problems could only be addressed by strategies which included the lifting of sanctions and ensuring that the investment climate was attractive to foreigners.

Mr. Mandela repeated his statement made earlier during his visit to the United States that he did not expect the "floodgates" of investment to open immediately. However, he was optimistic that in due course the economic tide would turn, and South Africa would become an attractive destination for foreign capital.

Mr. Mandela has used his 10-day trip to sell South Africa to business and political leaders. He said he wanted to correct the wrong impression that violence engulfed the entire country. "The greater part of South Africa is free of violence," he said. It was only in Natal and parts of the Witwatersrand where the violence was endemic.

Mr. Mandela said that personally he did not believe that there should be any restrictions or code on investment for prospective enterprises in South Africa. The ANC was aware of the fact that capital was scarce in the world, and South Africa was competing with other nations for international business. Warning against imposing restrictions on investment, Mr. Mandela said: "They (business) may trek to other areas in the world where they will find better conditions of investment, and where they are free to make their own choice, their own decision."

Democratic Party Holds Annual National Congress

Opposes ANC Two-Third's Majority

MB0210123493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134
GMT 2 Oct 93

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Cape Town Oct 2 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] was determined that the African National Congress [ANC] should not be given a blank cheque to write South Africa's constitution, DP leader Dr. Zach de Beer said on Saturday. Opening the DP's annual national congress in Sea Point, he said people did not have to like the National Party [NP] to realise it was reliably anti-communist, anti-socialist and anti-ANC.

But it was also tainted with its record of trampling human rights and of racism. "For us and very many South Africans, the Nats are an unacceptable alternative to the ANC." Those South Africans could vote for the DP—"if we were not available they would either abstain and give the ANC its two-thirds majority by default—or actually vote for the ANC. We are determined that the ANC must not be given a blank cheque to write the constitution."

Dr. de Beer said the "soul of" the DP was human dignity. The battle against apartheid had been won but the danger to human dignity was "still with us".

In view of next year's "mother of all elections" he felt this speech was "the most important I shall ever make". "Vote Democrat—deny the ANC the ability to manipulate the constitution—(and) stay away from the apartheid party—and save South Africa," he exhorted the cheering 550 delegates from all over South Africa.

The DP's three election platforms would be:

- kick-starting economic growth to provide jobs;
- cracking down on violence and crime through a legitimate, representative and respected police force so as to bring peace and security; and
- crafting a liberal democratic constitution that would secure the rights of ordinary South Africans and eliminate the danger of tyranny.

Reelects De Beer as Leader

MB0210200393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Dr. Zach de Beer was unanimously reelected leader of the Democratic Party [DP] at the DP national congress in Sea Point today. Opening the congress, Dr. de Beer said any party should be prevented from achieving a two thirds majority in next year's election. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Conrad Burke] In the words of one delegate, the coming elections was going to see Democratic Party members involved in the fight of

their lives. Party leader Zach de Beer said the DP was determined to play a key role, ensuring that the ANC would not be given a blank check to write a constitution. Only the Democratic Party, he said, had the credentials which would attract the votes of those who wanted neither the National Party nor the ANC.

[De Beer] Ladies and gentlemen, it is just not a tolerable thought that any single party should be able to write the constitution of South Africa to its own whims and fancies to suit itself and not the people of South Africa.

[Burke] Today's congress also saw the party reinforce its federal nature. It changed its constitution to allow for regional leaders, and it also blocked a move to appoint a deputy leader, many delegates feeling that this would militate against the strong federal regional character of the party. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Confirms Importance of Federalism

MB0310122293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1030
GMT 3 Oct 93

[Text] Cape Town Oct 3 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] was not being fooled about federalism at the Kempton Park Multi-Party Negotiating Council, DP Federal Chairman Mr. Ken Andrew said on Sunday. He was responding to points raised in debate on a resolution, carried unanimously on the second day of the DP's national congress, that the DP stress its federal preference by proposing a division of governmental authority between first (national), second (state) and third (local) levels of government.

Retired University of the Western Cape Principal Professor Dick van der Ross wanted to know the true position on federalism at the Kempton Park talks.

Mr. Andrew, a top DP negotiator, responded that irrespective of what Inkatha Freedom Party head Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was saying about federalism being threatened at the World Trade Centre deliberations. "we are not being fooled".

A Natal Midlands delegate, Mr. Peter Barnard, said Chief Buthelezi wanted regionalism, not federalism. "We have got to be much stronger on where we stand on federalism."

Congress also unanimously accepted a resolution that the DP favour a metropolitan form of government comprising a number of primary local authorities in urban areas like Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban and Cape Town.

Mr. Jasper Walsh, MP for Pinelands, said local government is a key arena for us to operate in".

—Ten members were elected on Sunday to the DP's Federal Council, the top party structure when federal congress is not sitting. They are: Ms Kate Alexander, Ms Mary Allen, Ms Sandra Botha, Mr. David Gant,

Dr. Rhett Kahn, Mr. Jeff Leonard, Mr. Joey Marks, Mr. William Mnisi, Mr. Ettienne Phoofole and Mr. Steve Ntsane.

Issues Resolutions

MB0310181093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Oct 93

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] has announced it is to establish a security task force. Speaking after a meeting of DP leaders on peace structures held in Cape Town, the leader of the DP, Dr. Zach de Beer, said the goals of this task force would include investigating an effective security policy. Other aims were the exposure of threats to peace and human rights and advise on the structures of the Transitional Executive Council.

The Democratic Party has rejected a call for a poll tax. The National Congress of the party in Cape Town rejected a resolution calling for part of local authority revenue to be raised through poll tax. The Member of Parliament for Pinetown, Rodger Burrows, said a poll tax failed to take cognizance of the different incomes of people and their ability to pay.

In another resolution the DP indirectly recognized the possibility of a reconstruction levy by turning down a proposal to reject such a levy. The congress agreed that the party's National Executive should draw up an emergency relief program to redress the problems of people whose lives and prospects have been damaged by apartheid.

In other resolutions, the DP called on other political parties and organizations to condemn disruptions of political meetings and to discipline the people involved. There was also a call for a review of the right to bail for people charged with political violence or intimidation.

Further Details on Alleged Plot To Kill ANC's Mokaba

MB0310105493 Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English 3 Oct 93 p 6

[Article by Enoch Sithole]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] Youth League president Peter Mokaba was supposed to have been killed shortly after the assassination of the SACP's [South African Communist Party] Chris Hani.

Information obtained in a computer disk found by police in the house of an unnamed rightwinger connected to Hani's alleged killer, Janusz Waluz, reveals that Mokaba should have been murdered on April 26—about two weeks after Hani's death.

In terms of the information, passed on to SUNDAY NATION by intelligence sources, Waluz would have also shot Mokaba. But his masters would then have assassinated him later to destroy evidence of the two assassinations.

Waluz's code name for the operation was "Wolf"—a named used by the now defunct Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) and other covert networks of the SA security establishment.

Intelligence sources who analysed the information on the disk told SUNDAY NATION that the usage of this code name suggests that Waluz's masters had connections with members of the security establishment.

In terms of the complex plan, much of which reads like a cheap spy novel, an advert would have been run in a Johannesburg newspaper on the day of Mokaba's planned assassination.

This would be a go-ahead signal to the person who would kill Mokaba.

The advert was indeed run on Monday 26 April, this year, and it read exactly as it was found on the disk: "386 SX for sale (urgent notice)." It gave the after-hours number of a senior Johannesburg journalist.

The person who answered the telephone at the number listed in the advertisement knew nothing about the sale and referred inquiries to the journalist.

SUNDAY NATION has decided not to name the journalist because there is no indication that the journalist had had any part in the assassination plot.

According to the disk, a young boy selling roses would be stationed near Mokaba's apartment as a look-out to guide the killer on the safety of the mission.

If the boy was selling red roses it would have meant that it was safe to proceed with the mission. And if he had white roses that would have meant danger. The mission would have been aborted.

SUNDAY NATION has further learnt that the SA Police communicated the information to the ANC and promised to investigate the matter.

However, five months later, nothing more has been heard from the police.

Right Wing Reportedly Steps Up Resistance Plans

MB0110155893 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 1-7 Oct 93 p 3

[Report by Jan Taljaard]

[Text] As Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front, AVF] leaders met this week to call off talks with the African National Congress [ANC], another secret strategy meeting of the far right was taking place in Donkerhoek, east of Pretoria.

Among those present was Jan Breytenbach, founder of 32 Battalion and a longstanding comrade in arms of AVF chief General Constand Viljoen. Breytenbach, who retired some years ago to live in relative obscurity in the Eastern Cape, recently moved to Pretoria after becoming

active in rightwing circles. Indications are that he is at the centre of a mobilisation effort of former members of SADF [South African Defence Force] special forces.

The two meetings signal an ominous new phase in rightwing resistance. One the cards are industrial sabotage, cuts in the water supply, engineered power failures and even armed conflict. They are coupled to evidence of a murder plot against ANC Youth leader Peter Mokaba and AWB [Afrikaner National Resistance] plans to attack an SADF base.

Bowing to pressure from militants in its ranks and concluding that the government and the ANC would not sanction an Afrikaner homeland, the AVF announced on Wednesday that it was calling off talks with the ANC. The two organisations have met five times over the past six weeks.

Volksfront leaders Viljoen and Ferdi Hartzenberg said statements overseas by President F.W. de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela had made it clear that they did not recognise the Afrikaner's right to an independent homeland. By declaring that negotiations would not continue without "recognition of the right of the Afrikaner to full self-determination", they virtually threw down the gauntlet.

Rightwing sources are also boasting of up to 12 senior police officers—some with the ranks of general—who will in the near future declare public allegiance to the AVF. It is thought that these officers retired recently or will be retiring at the end of October.

An announcement on the officers throwing their weight behind the AVF was to be made on September 18 during the inaugural broadcast of Radio Pretoria. For strategic reasons the directorate of the AVF decided to hold back the announcement until later. A statement on the issue is expected soon.

Rightwingers have allegedly also been involved in the training of blacks opposed to the ANC. Well-placed sources allege that this includes the molding of traditional Zulu impis [warriors] into a conventional fighting force.

Rightwing hardliners have been preparing in other ways for a conflict they see as inevitable:

- Organised teams have been chopping down trees and gathering firewood over weekends to prepare for a period without electricity.
- Armed rightwingers are being mobilised using SADF commando structures and the infrastructure of organised agricultural bodies.
- Survival camps/liberated zones have been earmarked in the mountainous areas north of Swaziland and in the Waterberg mountains in the Northern Transvaal.
- Huge amounts of drinking water are being stored.

The disclosure of talks between AVF and the ANC to Volksfront supporters caused serious tensions in the far-right organisation. Meeting "secretly" at undisclosed venues in Pretoria and Johannesburg, the AVF completed what it saw as a preliminary round of talks with the ANC.

The AVF adopted a low-key approach to the talks precisely because it feared alienating supporters. The only prominent rightwingers to have openly favoured talks with the ANC have been people like former CP [Conservative Party] MPs Koos Botha and Koos van der Merwe, who do not have to answer to a significant constituency.

Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale [Reformed Nation] Party, gave an immediate indication of the impact of the talks on more conservative elements in the Volksfront.

He said the disclosure of AVF contact with the ANC—in the Washington-based CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—had had a "shocking and wide reaching effect". The talks were a "national humiliation" attesting to "utter political naivety", he added.

Afrikaner National Front Rules Out Coup Possibility

MB0210174293 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
30 Sep 93 p 2

[Report by Liesl Louw]

[Text] The Afrikaner National Front [AVF] agrees with the Human Rights Commission that there will not be a coup in South Africa. The AVF said there is "very little, if any" chance that something like that will happen. Nevertheless, it warns that if the right wing decided to resort to violence, "the country would definitely feel the considerable impact."

The AVF was reacting in a statement to a report by the Human Rights Commission issued yesterday. The statement said, among other things, that violence would decrease after an election and no group would be strong enough to completely hijack the election on 27 April. A military coup by elements of the defense force is "out of the question" because nearly half the defense forces and the police are blacks, the commission stated. Furthermore, the right wing will not be able to derail the election because they make up only 5 percent of the total population.

According to the AVF, it would, however, be "naive" to assess the military potential of the right wing front by counting its members. "The outcome of a conflict seldom gets determined by numbers," the AVF said.

At the same time, the organization rejects "with contempt" allegations that the right wing is involved in the current violence in the country. "Judging by the number of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC military wing] members who have been arrested since 1990, it ought to

be clear that violence is caused mainly by the SACP [South African Communist Party]-ANC [African National Congress] alliance."

Due to ethnic divisions in South Africa—"which even far exceed divisions in Yugoslavia"—violence in the country will not decrease after an election. "Why should people who are prepared to kill before an election for political gain not use violence for political advantage after an election?" the AVF asked.

Police Said To Probe Right-Wing Plan To Attack SADF Base

MB0110151693 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 1-7 Oct 93 p 3

[Report by Jan Taljaard]

[Text] Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement; AWB] members linked to an alleged plot to assassinate Peter Mokaba are also being investigated in connection with a conspiracy to attack a major SADF [South African Defence Force] training base.

The two men, detained in Kroonstad on September 11, include "Commander-General" Dirk Ackermann, leader of the AWB's military wing.

Ackermann also played a prominent role in the rightwing storming of the World Trade Centre in June. With him in detention under section 29 of the Internal Security Act is a certain Johan Zietsman.

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze confirmed that the men were being held in connection with "planned terrorism against the state" but would give no further details.

According to sources, documents found during the course of the investigation contained detailed information of acts of sabotage planned against the Army Battle School at Lohatla in the North Western Cape.

Consisting mostly of arid wasteland used for division-size training manoeuvres, Lohatla does nevertheless house several structures and barracks.

Armaments ranging from Olifant battle tanks to assault rifles are reputedly also stockpiled in the area.

It is thought the AWB may have had its eye on some of the armaments, as the war talk emanating from its ranks has become increasingly strident.

AWB members from the [Orange] Free State were also involved in an arms theft from SADF premises earlier this year when rifles and ammunition were stolen in Welkom.

Police investigators were granted a renewal of the detention order for Ackermann and Zietsman on September 22. The motion was served in the Free State Supreme Court and was heard in camera.

During the course of their investigations into the two men, police also came across indications of a rightwing murder plot against Mokaba, militant leader of the ANC's [African National Congress] youth wing. It is unclear whether the two are themselves involved in the plot.

Speaking at the University of Durban-Westville on Tuesday night, Mokaba said an attempt had been made on his life at his Johannesburg home. Another speaker said "two Afrikaners" had been arrested for trying to plant a bomb at Mokaba's residence.

Later Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said an AWB member, held in connection with a charge of terrorism, had told the police during their investigation about the Mokaba plot.

As soon as police had become aware of the plot, they had told the ANC's Matthew Phosa, Kotze said. "We are treating the allegations very seriously," he added.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said in a statement: "We have every reason to suspect that the rightwing might have both national and international rightwing connections, as in the murder of South African Communist Party general secretary Chris Hani."

Ackermann, a long-time member of the AWB and right-hand man of leader Eugene Terreblanche, is widely regarded as the leader of a growing militant faction in the AWB.

In January this year he was involved in a silent coup inside the top structure of the AWB in which the militants took over effective control of strategic planning.

No stranger to brushes with the law, he was involved in the tarring and feathering of Welkom mayor Gus Gouws in 1989.

Implicated in a bombing incident at National Party offices in Bloemfontein in 1990, Ackermann and others later received indemnity.

Police Said To Foil AWB Attacks on WTC, Nuclear Plant

MB0210105693 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 2 Oct 93 p 1-2

[Article by Ken Vernon]

[Text] Police have swooped on top-ranking members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement, AWB] to foil a terror plot that included missile attacks on the World Trade Centre [WTC] and the Koeberg nuclear power station.

Also included in the plot were plans for raids on the SADF [South African Defense Force] Combat School at Lohatla in the northern Cape—allegedly to secure arms and military vehicles.

Police are also investigating the possible involvement of the four in the reconnoitering of the Johannesburg home of ANC [African National Congress] Youth League leader Peter Mokaba.

Police sources identified one of the arrested men, AWB "Commandant-General" Dirk Ackerman, as the "mastermind" behind the wide-ranging plot.

He and three others, named as Piet van Helsdingen of Cape Town, Faan Fourie of Lydenburg and Johan Zietsman of Bethlehem, were arrested in a series of swoops starting on September 11. All four men are said to be high-ranking members of the AWB. More arrests are expected shortly as the net is widened and investigations continue, police say.

Zietsman—understood to be a member of the AWB Ystergaard (Iron Guard)—appeared yesterday in the Bloemfontein Regional Court on charges of terrorism. The other three men are being held in Bloemfontein under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Sources said the plot included plans to attack Koeberg power station and the World Trade Centre—site of the ongoing constitutional negotiations and which was invaded by the AWB in June—with "long-distance explosive devices", most probably either mortars or other missiles such as RPG-5 rockets.

Other sensitive targets had also been earmarked for attacks in the plot, but police will not reveal them as they say that to do so could hinder the ongoing investigation.

However, indications are that the plot may have stretched nation-wide and be tied to right-wing expectations of the breakout of wide-spreading violence if and when a Transitional Executive Council is installed.

PAC Official Views 'Watchdogs' Split

MB0210113093 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 2 Oct 93 p 2

[Article by Joe Louw]

[Text] A militant youth faction within the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], opposed to what they call "a total sellout of the African people" at the World Trade Centre, is threatening to split the organisation.

The self-styled "Watchdogs of the Revolution" were, until recently, an ideological faction with a different political orientation than that of the "captured" PAC leadership now sitting at the negotiation table in Kempton Park. They see the current negotiations as collaboration with the regime.

The "Watchdogs" began to bite when a group of youths affiliated to them demonstrated near the Daveyton home of PAC president Clarence Makwetu—leading to an exchange of gunfire between his bodyguards and the youths.

PAC national organiser Maxwell Nmadzihanani said the youths posed a threat to the president's family when they shouted "One Makwetu, one bullet".

Two weeks ago they issued a statement suggesting that "every black politician at the World Trade Centre deserves a bullet, including the so-called PAC leadership. Every negotiator there who claims to represent the African is a betrayer of our struggle."

Although nobody knows the extent of the following the "Watchdogs" have within the PAC, Victor Peto, publicity secretary and spokesman for the group, claimed that in 1991 they had counted 64 branches.

The "Watchdogs" claim a large following among the militant youth within the PAC, he said.

Sources inside the mainstream PAC said the group was confined mainly to East Rand townships.

The PAC leadership is nevertheless taking the threat of a split very seriously, said Jaki Seroke, the PAC's national education secretary, who has been appointed to mediate the dispute.

"Given the history of splits within the PAC," Seroke said, "the PAC leadership felt it necessary to attempt to reconcile and educate these cadres. We decided not to opt for confrontation and conflict, but to try arguing with the facts.

"Many of the young people who joined the PAC did not really understand what it was all about—especially after they observed APLA's actions. They rushed to join, not realising that the PAC puts politics before the bullet."

Seroke also raised the possibility that groups such as the "Watchdogs" might have been "used by the SAP [South African Police] and Military Intelligence to destabilise the organisation". It was "known" that R[and]64 million had been set aside by the regime to destabilise the liberation movements.

A spokesman for the "Watchdogs" explained that the group was not a separatist movement.

"We model ourselves on, and take our name from, the ANC Youth League's aims and objectives formulated in 1959 under the leadership of Anton Lembede. It was there that the struggle of the African people was changed from appeasement, petitions and demonstrations to a militantly radical focus on our usurped land—when it was identified as the item of the struggle of the dispossessed.

"We do not accept recognition of any settler regime or state, and the issue of land is non-negotiable."

Angola Denies Accusing Country of Aiding UNITA

MB0210054693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] The office of the Angolan representative in South Africa has denied that Angola accused South Africa of

supplying UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] with fuel and logistical support. The denial followed reports of a speech by the Angolan representative, Mr. Manuel Augusto.

The office pointed out that Mr. Augusto had said that Zaire was the main source of supplies for UNITA. Mr. Augusto had merely mentioned that the South African authorities had agreed to investigate the matter and to try to do everything possible to prevent private groups from using South African territory to supply fuel and logistical support to UNITA.

Former Soldiers Forming Unit To Fight in Angola

*MB0210163593 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
30 Sep 93 p 2*

[Text] Former South African soldiers, a British company, and the Angolan Government are in the process of creating a strong military force, mainly from members of the disbanded 32 Battalion, to fight against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels.

According to sources close to the organizers, it was decided earlier this year that the force, dubbed the Independent 32 Battalion Group, will be commanded by a brigadier and be supported by—among other units—a tank squadron, a mechanized infantry company, and a helicopter unit.

All the specialist posts will be filled by former South African officers and other defense force members. This time the organizers are recruiting "on a big scale," it was said confidentially.

Besides former South African soldiers who are already in Angola, another 50 former 32 Battalion members and 50 other former South African Defense Force members will leave for the war-ravaged country in the course of this week. According to estimates, 1,000 people die daily in Angola.

In-service officers in the permanent force who want to join the planned combat force could soon institute a test case against the defense force because it does not allow them to hand in their notices earlier than the prescribed three months. The officers, who insist on giving one month's notice, have already consulted legal counsel and have been informed that there are precedents, because permission has been granted to some officers.

The combat group will consist of its headquarters, four infantry companies, a reconnaissance platoon, an artillery battery, and an engineering company. The deputy commander will be a colonel.

ANC Urges De Klerk To Take Over KwaZulu's Finances

*MB0110172093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 1 Oct 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has urged President F. W. de Klerk to take over the kwaZulu Government's financial administration as he has done in Lebowa. This follows disclosures in Parliament of unauthorized spending of more than 25 million rands in kwaZulu.

ANC Natal Midlands Deputy Chairman Dr. Blade Nzimande says the report by the auditor general shows that the kwaZulu government is no different from other corrupt homelands, despite claims to the contrary by the chief minister, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Dr. Nzimande said the ANC was concerned about the missing arms and ammunition, because it believed they accounted for the systematic killing of its supporters. He said the period of self-government for the kwaZulu homeland should not be renewed when it expired next February, and that all its functions should be taken over by the Transitional Executive Council.

An IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] spokesman, Mr. Ed Tillet, said it was not for the ANC to talk about corruption when high levels of malpractice existed within the organization. Mr. Tillet said corrupt elements were found everywhere, and were being rooted out from kwaZulu.

KwaZulu Official on Plans To Set Up Self-Defense Units

*MB0210121593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1143
GMT 2 Oct 93*

[Text] Ulundi Oct 2 SAPA—The kwaZulu Legislative Assembly will set up self-defence units to protect rural dwellers from the tide of violence. A statement by Assembly Secretary Mr. M R Mzimela on Saturday said it was transparent the government was failing to protect ordinary people from the ongoing violence.

Young men would be recruited from all communities in rural kwaZulu and undergo rigorous training for six weeks, Mr. Mzimela said. The training will be privately funded, and would continue until violence abated. Mr. Mzimela added.

Self-defence units were first mooted by Inkatha President Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi at weekend rallies in Natal last week. Mr. Buthelezi, amidst widespread criticism, called on Zulus to pay R[and]5 to set up these units for protection of Zulu sovereignty. Criticism. [as received]

Government Strips Lebowa's Ramodike of Effective Power

MB0310112693 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Oct 93 p 1-2

[Article by Claire Robertson, Ciaran Ryan, and Ezra Mantini]

[Excerpts] The South African government has stripped Lebowa Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike of his power to rule the bankrupt homeland.

In a proclamation rushed through a day after enabling legislation was published this week, President FW de Klerk gave Regional Affairs Minister Andre Fourie the power to override decisions taken by Mr Ramodike and his cabinet.

Although the homeland's ministers will retain their titles after the bloodless coup, the South African government can overturn their decisions and even cancel existing decrees, effectively placing Lebowa under Pretoria's curatorship.

The move—which will send shivers through the ranks of other wasteful homeland governments—gives Pretoria the right to rescind any decisions likely to result in “unreasonable financial obligations, responsibilities or burdens” on revenue funds in Lebowa or South Africa.

Already Pretoria has overturned the Lebowa cabinet's gift to its civil servants of massive pay rises and meteoric promotions across the board. A task team sent to Lebowa last Sunday completed paypackets for 72,000 civil servants on Friday, having pared these back to reasonable levels.

A second team goes in tomorrow to begin the task of combing through contracts to check whether proper tender procedures were followed. [passage omitted]

The Regional Affairs Minister, who faced down cabinet opposition to the Bill granting South Africa the right to intervene in executive decisions in self-governing territories, yesterday stressed that his new powers would be used “very cautiously”.

“We are not going in high-handedly,” he said.

Late yesterday afternoon, Mr Ramodike and his cabinet were locked in a meeting discussing their future.

However, Lebowa's chief public relations officer, Mr Joseph Setati, said: “We are not going to let this go on unchallenged and we will use every available method from the courts to the World Trade Centre to try and get the South Africans out of our homeland.”

The stripping of Mr Ramodike's powers went largely unnoticed by the inhabitants of the homeland yesterday.

Most people were excited at the idea of getting their salaries after two months in which cheques issued by the Lebowa government bounced.

Some civil servants, loitering around the parliamentary buildings in Lebowa expressed fears that the South African government was seeking to replace Mr Ramodike with the opposition, which is “pro- Nat” [National Party].

Lebowa's only way back to a degree of autonomy would be for the Legislative Assembly to vote Mr Ramodike out of office and replace him with someone who enjoys the support and trust of Pretoria—or for Mr Ramodike to give his complete co-operation to Pretoria's task teams.

While Mr Fourie was at pains to stress that the aim of the new legislation was not to dismantle the self-governing territories, other homeland leaders will be viewing the unfolding events in Lebowa with concern.

Reports tabled in Parliament last week by Auditor-General Henri Kluever were highly critical of all the homelands.

Already the ANC [African National Congress] has seized on the government action against Lebowa to demand that it takes similar steps against kwaZulu, power base of its political rival, the Inkatha Freedom Party.

The Auditor-General's report on kwaZulu found “serious shortcomings in the systems of internal checking and control as well as a disturbing failure to adhere to financial regulations and instructions”.

Land Minister Discusses Lebowa Financial Situation

MB3009053493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2024 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Pretoria Sept 29 SAPA—South Africa's regional and land affairs minister struck out against Lebowa on Wednesday, following the territory's chief minister's call for his resignation a day ago. Andre Fourie said financial management in Lebowa had deteriorated so drastically that the central government had been forced to intervene to avoid a total collapse.

This was confirmed by Lebowa's request for additional funds, even before the homeland approved its budget. Mr. Fourie said in a statement on Wednesday night.

The minister said the Lebowa cabinet had given an undertaking in August to co-operate with the South African Government to stabilise the homeland's finances. But “little, if any, co-operation” was received. A request was also made to the Lebowa cabinet to review some of its decisions on salary payments to Lebowa officials.

The Lebowa administration, however, decided on September 16 that no reductions would be made to salary payments and that accounting officers should consider the suspension of payments on capital works.

Mr. Fourie said the South African task team in Lebowa found 192 senior administrative clerks in Lebowa's Justice Department had been promoted to senior administrative

positions. Their yearly salaries increased from R[and]24,721 to R49,668, and each of them received backdated payments of R73,778. "These irregular promotions would cost the South African taxpayer hundreds of millions of rands per year if not stopped," said Mr. Fourie.

To enable government to print and distribute cheques for payment to Lebowa's officials, pensioners and suppliers, a Pretoria Supreme Court interdict was obtained on September 24, Mr. Fourie said.

The interdict ordered the chief minister, Nelson Ramodike, and Lebowa's cabinet to give government access to the computer room in Lebowakgomo and to refrain from preventing government to print the necessary cheques.

The South African task team was accompanied by policemen from the Internal Stability Unit, following a reported statement by Mr. Ramodike that the safety of South African officials could not be guaranteed.

Parliament had furthermore passed an amendment to Section 25 of the Self-Governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), said Mr. Fourie.

The new clause 25A makes provision for the state president, if he deems it necessary, to prevent the collapse of the administration of a self-governing territory or prevent any action by that government which was likely to lead to further financial crises.

The government believed regional government authorities such as the cabinets and legislative assemblies of self-governing territories should remain in place until a new regional dispensation was negotiated.

He warned, however, that the government would not hesitate take action against homeland maladministration, if this would protect the South African taxpayer.

Mr. Fourie did not respond to Mr. Ramodike's call on Tuesday for him to resign his position.

Ciskei Admits Gqozo Commands 'Secret Militia'

*MB0110162393 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL
& GUARDIAN in English 1-7 Oct 93 p 2*

[By Andrew Trench]

[Text] Ciskei this week admitted the existence of the "auxiliary services," a secret militia answerable directly to military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo. The force, conservatively estimated at some 200 heavily armed men, has been deployed throughout the homeland and is believed to be growing. Its establishment has sparked alarm even in Gqozo's own Defence Force, racked by growing unhappiness with his rule.

On Wednesday this week, a Ciskei government statement said the force was set up under the Defence Act and was aimed at defending chiefs and headmen. It pointed out that the National Peace Accord had accepted the

right to self-defence. But a secret record of a discussion with Gqozo puts the force in a more sinister light. The record, in Ecna's [EAST CAPE NEWS AGENCY] hands, was compiled by a senior official of the Ciskei government and the African Democratic Movement (ADM), Namba Sebe. The document speaks of an "invisible army" under Gqozo's command. It is headed "Meeting with Brigadier O.J. Gqozo" and was drafted prior to training beginning at Wesley military base on the Peddie coast in July. "Time has come to form this invisible army which will be directed by the leader at any minute. The instruction will be kept secret only for the leader (Brigadier Gqozo)," the document said.

Sebe called the "invisible army" a "wonderful idea" that coincided with alleged African National Congress [ANC] deployment of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] cadres in the region. He added: "This is not an offence, most organisations have their private armies."

Sebe's vision of the "invisible army" is clearly of a force to be pitted against an ANC threat. It is a familiar perspective from Sebe, brother of deposed Ciskei president Lennox Sebe.

Namba Sebe was named as a key player in the South African Defence Force's Operation Katzen plan to crush the ANC in the Eastern Cape in the mid-1980s. Central to the plot was the formation of a "Xhosa Resistance Movement" to form a buffer against the ANC in the region. The ANC in the region is anxious that the new militia will play a similar role to the SADF's envisaged Xhosa Resistance Movement.

Ciskei's unprecedented comment on the militia came in response to Ecna's inquiry on the "invisible army" document.

Bisho stressed the "auxiliary services" was formed in terms of the homeland's Defence Act and was aimed at protecting Ciskei chiefs and headmen, in the firing line of homeland conflict. Ciskei cited 170 attacks against chiefs and headmen, 144 against the Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) and 92 against ADM officials. "We wish to remind the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance that provisions of the National Peace Accord on self-protection are not only applicable to them. Other people/victims of violence must also surely be granted this right to self protection," the homeland government said.

It claimed the ANC wished to remove the "auxiliary services" to make it easier to remove the headmen. However, anti-Gqozo groups in the region fear that the militia itself has the potential to unleash terrible conflict.

Two weeks ago it topped the agenda of sensitive behind closed doors discussions at a security summit held in East London. The CDF and the ANC have been involved in bilateral discussions about the militia aimed at better controlling it and rendering it less controversial.

Ciskei did not comment on questions regarding the composition and command structures of the auxiliary services. However, Ecna has learned it comprises an estimated 200 men recruited by Gqozo loyalists—headmen, chiefs and the ADM—and trained by the CDF in the past two months. It is believed to be growing.

This week, Border ANC secretary general Silumko Sokupa made public details of the militia divulged to the organisation by the CDF's head of operations, Colonel Horst Schobesberger, in a recent meeting. Sokupa said Schobesberger confirmed the CDF was training the recruits following an instruction from the government. He had added the CDF was arming the trainees with G3 rifles and 9mm pistols and that after training the recruits were deployed in villages.

Schobesberger had said that once deployed, they were attached to headmen—all of whom Gqozo insists belong to the ADM. However, the CDF would continue to replenish ammunition and grant temporary licences to the recruits to carry G3s.

Schobesberger's information to the ANC is confirmed by other Ciskei sources. But they also say something Schobesberger would never say to the ANC—that the militia is causing concern even among the military. Senior officers are concerned at the unambiguously partisan nature of the militia and of being linked with it. These concerns are heightening amid indications of growing dissent in the military over Gqozo's last-stand posturing.

Rebel officers last week publicly attacked Gqozo's vow not to allow elections in Ciskei, saying there would be a poll and that soldiers would support it.

The Ciskei ruler has yet to explain why the militia is needed when he has an established security structure. A peek into his plans was given earlier this year when he said "Xhosas" had defended themselves barehanded against AK47s. He did not see why they should not start defending themselves: "Attack is the best form of defence."

"I don't see anything wrong should that fight ever come to our minds. We must use it," he said.

Reserve Bank Governor: Foreign Reserves Stabilized

MB3009072793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2215 GMT 29 Sep 93

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Washington Sept 29 SAPA—Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals said on Wednesday the Central Bank would like to see lower interest rates in South Africa but would wait for the market to take the lead. Speaking after Finance Minister Derek Keys' address to the annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in the U.S. capital Washington, Dr Stals said the country's foreign reserves had stabilised in the last three months.

In the last 12 months, there was a capital outflow of R[and]5 billion which had reduced domestic money market liquidity, but that situation had improved. The country's reserves would also be bolstered by the inflow of funds from an imminent IMF loan under its Contingency and Compensatory Facilitating Fund [CCFF].

The currently weak reserves in conjunction with an expected governmental budget deficit of around eight per cent forced the reserve bank to maintain a cautionary stance towards dropping its lending rate to the commercial banks.

Dr Stals would not be drawn on forecasting the effect on interest rates of the 850 million U.S. dollars CCFF loan once it was received from the IMF. The IMF loan would replenish the country's foreign reserves as a result of the drought-induced high import bill which cost the country some R3 billion on the balance of payments.

Dr Stals reiterated that despite the encouragingly low levels of inflation and money supply, the weak foreign reserve position was his main concern in determining the level of the reserve bank rate.

The financial rand has strengthened considerably since African National Congress President Nelson Mandela's call last Thursday for the scrapping of economic sanctions against South Africa due to a substantial inflow of foreign funds on to the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. "However, many decisions are taken overnight, the markets take time to adjust," Dr Stals cautioned. "It would be extremely difficult for the reserve bank to go against the trends in the market."

But he noted that the yield on South African bonds had fallen by between 60 and 70 points. This was an indication interest rates were tending lower.

South African Press Review for 3 Oct

MB0310143693

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

Government Response to Alleged Rightwing Plots—"In World War 2 Smuts interned Ossewa Brandwag activists who were suspected of sabotaging the war effort. The question on many minds now is whether the same should be done to those sabotaging our peace effort," begins the Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English on 3 October in a page 26 editorial. The ANC's [African National Congress] attack on the Koeberg nuclear plant while still in the construction phase was "irresponsible enough. But for political freaks to plan an attack on an operational nuclear power station places them well beyond the pale." The editorial encourages the police to neutralize these forces by infiltrating "the cancer cells" rather than using dragnet measures because the "scalpel can be a far more effective weapon than the shotgun."

SUNDAY TIMES

Support Voiced for Taking Over Homelands—An editorial on page 24 of the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 3 October says President de Klerk "deserves a hearty cheer and all the support that decent people can give him" for moving "swiftly and ruthlessly...to take control" of Lebowa. "On the same road," the paper continues, "lies the tragi-comical Ciskei, where the head-banging usurper of power is the subject of a murder investigation; and Venda, where things are done from time to time by witchcraft; and Kwazulu, where arms and ammunition are as wont to disappear as in South Africa itself....The ANC, smelling electoral advantage, pretends to be distressed, but ordinary voters can see clearly enough: the Bantustans and their leaders are, as they have always been, instruments of oppression; the sooner the whole structure is brought crashing to the ground, the better for all of us."

BEELD

"Historic" Events Give New Hope—"The historic events in New York and Washington this past week when President F. W. de Klerk and Mr. Nelson Mandela so convincingly presented South Africa's case, and the immediate and positive international reaction which followed, ought to give South Africans new hope," argues an editorial on page 8 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 28 September. "It has been a long time since international attention was so intensely focussed on this country and the progress made towards a peaceful settlement. It is also the first time that such a comprehensive international effort is being launched to help South Africa speed up and, by implication, protect the peace process." Among the major breakthroughs, says BEELD, "is the fact that after almost 20 years we can again take our place in the UN General Assembly" and this, together with the expansion of diplomatic relations, "places South Africa firmly back in the political, economic, and cultural world community." "The sooner leaders like President De Klerk and Mr. Mandela can succeed in inspiring our people with a new vision of a better South Africa, the sooner the restlessness will subside and depression make way for optimism. South Africans pine for that new inspiration."

ANC's Mokaba Must Stop "Dangerous Game"—"One can understand that in the run-up to the country's first truly democratic elections people might bend the rules of the political game to their advantage," says an editorial on page 14 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 30 September. But one of those who must be curbed is "the ANC's controversial youth league leader Peter Mokaba." "He is now actually threatening that if the Internal Stability Unit of the South African Police [SAP] is not removed from the black townships they will be driven out. The SAP must choose between a bullet and a ballot, he says." Such a man, says BEELD, is a "threat to law and order. Such a statement looks like a calculated and transparent plan to get the SAP out of the way so that ANC members can continue their intimidation campaign in the

townships." "Mr. Mokaba must stop inciting blacks against the police, as he did earlier against the farmers. It is a dangerous game. Up to now the ANC has not had the courage or the will to take him to task over his inflammatory slogans. If it now fails to do so again, one can deduce only one thing: that it does not want to, because it wishes to undermine the SAP's lawful authority in a community where the police's credibility is under pressure due to disinformation. That cannot be allowed."

History Overtakes PAC—A second editorial on the same page notes: "History has overtaken the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. That became more clear than ever from the actions of Secretary General Bennie Alexander before a meeting of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid. While Mr. Alexander was calling for sanctions against South Africa to be maintained, the EC announced it would be lifting all economic sanctions on Monday. Alexander's claim that 90 percent of the violence in South Africa comes from the government of President F. W. de Klerk has for a long time been rejected. All over the world President De Klerk, Mr. Nelson Mandela, and other leaders who have committed themselves to negotiations are now being given full credit for the remarkable successes they have achieved to date." "If anyone at the meeting listened to Mr. Alexander, it was purely out of courtesy. He and other leaders who fail to understand the historical process and continue to rail against it instead of making a constructive contribution will eventually only warrant nuisance value."

South African Press Review for 4 Oct

MB0410122593

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

"End of Pariahdom" With Mandela's Lifting of Sanctions—"The past fortnight was a watershed," begins the Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 October in a page 8 editorial. "So much positive has transpired that South Africans, rendered cynical by an overdose of the negative, seem unable to get a perspective on what it all means. Digesting the dramatic transition from pariah status to the nice new kid on the block is not easily accomplished." Although a \$850 million IMF loan is in the works, "some warn that little more foreign investment is in prospect" because of political uncertainty and violence, but "if a few hundred American companies followed [Pillsbury's] suit, the foreign investment trickle could grow into a healthy stream of welcome new capital."

BUSINESS DAY

Access to IMF Loans "Easiest" Financial Task—"At the end of South Africa's best week in international finance for 10 years, it may be tempting to assume that the hard part of rejoining the global economic community has been accomplished," begins the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 October in a page 8 editorial. "In truth, marshalling the support of the official conduits

of multilateral financial flows was the easiest of the tasks which lie ahead in restoring South Africa's international financial standing. The real challenge is to revive the private capital inflows that gave such impetus to domestic growth and development 30 or more years ago." The editorial continues by describing the African National Congress', ANC, concern about national sovereignty over against international loans as missing "the point completely. The next government can have all the sovereignty it desires—over an economic backwater. For that will be South Africa's status if it haughtily eschews the indignity of observing the same economic conventional wisdom as its competitors."

Effect of Sanctions Lifting on Economy Viewed—"Some of the rejoicing may be premature," begins the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 October in a page 6 editorial. "While South African companies are no longer pariahs in the rest of the world, an export-led economic recovery will not just happen. Unless South

African goods are competitive, on price and quality, they will find no markets." "For the first time the South African manufacturing industry faces the chill wind of international competition."

THE CITIZEN

Volksfront Urged To Continue Talks—"It is a great pity that the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] has decided to break off its talks with the government and the African National Congress," begins the Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 1 October in a page 6 editorial. Instead, the Volksfront should resume bilaterals with both the government and ANC on the issue of self-determination for Afrikaners. "Whether the opposing viewpoints can be reconciled is not certain, but nothing can be gained by not talking." "General Viljoen, who is a man of peace, should, on reflection, accept that jaw, jaw is better than war, war."

Angola**President dos Santos Rejects UNITA's Proposals**

MB0210115893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Text] The Angolan president says that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] proposals cannot be regarded as a basis for the resumption of the negotiating process. Jose Eduardo dos Santos' position is stated in letters sent to UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali and Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva. Eduardo dos Santos says UNITA's peace proposals amount to a negation of principles contained in the Bicesse Accord and in UN resolutions, on which the search for solutions to the Angolan dispute should rest.

Portuguese Prime Minister on Sanctions Against UNITA

MB0210200293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva said in Helsinki, Finland, today that his country will immediately apply the sanctions decreed against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] by the UN Security Council, although it does not sell fuel and weapons to Jonas Savimbi's organization. Cavaco Silva told journalists in Finland that Portugal will apply sanctions against UNITA despite believing in dialogue between the two sides in conflict.

The head of the Portuguese Government said he was aware of the prohibition by the United States against the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel using Voice of America frequencies. He also lamented UNITA's failure to respond to the peace proposal presented by the Angolan Government. Cavaco Silva learned of this peace proposal from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' special envoy last week.

Commander on Government Forces' Successes in Huila

MB0210205493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Text] In Matala, Huila Province, the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] have been consolidating their defense positions and expanding their security cordon. In recent operations, they inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and captured a large quantity of weapons. According to Colonel Saturnino, commander of the Huila Operational Region, the FAA forces captured the war materiel from the enemy, which used it in its actions against government forces.

[Begin recording] [Saturnino] We do not have all the war materiel we captured here. We captured about 85 AKM weapons, 19 heavy machine guns, one M-79, 14 antitank missiles, and a large quantity of mines and rounds of ammunition. All this materiel was captured in Micosse.

[Unidentified correspondent] Where had the enemy hidden this materiel?

[Saturnino] Part of the materiel was being used by the enemy. The other part was stored in a depot in Micosse. [end recording]

Colonel Saturnino said at the present period, government forces are on the defensive, observing UN resolutions with a view to achieving peace. He said UNITA actions are no longer felt in that region.

[Begin recording] [Saturnino] At the present moment, we are defending ourselves against enemy attacks. We are pursuing the enemy in order to reestablish total peace here in Huila Province.

[Correspondent] Is the enemy movement still observed on the outskirts of Matala?

[Saturnino] There are no enemy forces on the outskirts of Matala. It is possible to find one bandit here or there because, as you know, you can never totally put an end to banditry. [end recording]

Correspondent Updates Conditions Within Menongue

MB0310211993 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 3 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] As the war in Angola continues with all attempts at trying to find peace having failed, concern is still focussed on the towns of Cuito and Menongue in central Angola, which have been besieged by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] for at least eight months. No humanitarian aid has been able to get through to the two cities, and rare accounts of conditions in the two cities that have emerged have talked of harrowing conditions inside them. But yesterday, the UN World Food Program managed to get an aid flight into the town of Menongue, the first such flight in eight months. Journalist Laurence Botlet of the French news agency was on the flight to Menongue, one of the first journalists to see conditions inside the town, and he telexed this report from Luanda:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Figures for the dead and injured in Menongue are hard to pin down. People lie in darkness on the floors of the only hospital. It has no windows, no electricity, no drugs, and just one doctor, who has been carrying out amputations without anesthetics. Each [words indistinct] shanty suburbs around Menongue has its own graveyard. At one of them, I found grave diggers with hoes over one shoulder and AK-47 assault rifles over the other, on their way home after digging 10 graves for the dead. None of the graves was deeper than a meter [words indistinct] were no longer than that, obviously waiting for the children who would die that day [words indistinct] the first aid flights to arrive in the town for eight months.

The bishop in Menongue, Jose Queiros Alves, presented us with a dinner of newly arrived aid rice. The bishop, a thin and dignified Portuguese man who has served in Menongue for 20 years, says that some estimates put the death toll at 10,000 in a town of 60,000 and the times had never been worse. The world, he said, has forgotten Angola. Bishop Alves added that the average adult in the town has lost between 10 and 15 kg since the siege began and contact with the outside world ended in January.

Menongue is the town of the one-legged. So many have lost their limbs from stepping on a land mine that it has become a characteristic of the city. Many of the injured are women and children because they are the ones who venture from the city to the fields to find cassava or maize for their families and on their way they step on mines. The men are in the Army. Some of those in uniform appear to be in their early teens. Others wearing civilian clothes and who were toting AK-47 rifles at the few bridges intact in the destroyed town look as young as 12, but with UNITA forces still ringing the town just 20 km away, planes arriving in the town have to [word indistinct] steeply down from 23,000 feet to present as brief a target as possible. Although the situation remains desperate, the bishop said that the shelling and attacks on the town have died down since 20th September when UNITA declared a unilateral cease-fire. [end recording]

Malawi

Banda Fails To Open Party Convention for Health Reasons

AB0310084093 Paris AFP in English 0810 GMT 3 Oct 93

[Text] Blantyre, Oct 3 (AFP)—Malawi's ageing President Kamuzu Banda will not open the crucial convention of the ruling Malawi Congress Party (MCP) in the capital Lilongwe Sunday [3 October] as had been scheduled because doctors have instructed him to rest, state radio reported Sunday morning. No further details of Banda's health were released, in what is probably the first time the government has publicly mentioned anything concerning the health of the leader, who is believed to be in his 90s.

A source told AFP that a senior cabinet minister issued instructions to the radio station Saturday night to announce Banda's failure to open the annual meeting.

Banda, who has not been seen in public since June when his ruling MCP lost in a national referendum on the introduction of multi-party politics to the country after nearly 30 years of authoritarian rule, is officially 86 years old.

The three-day MCP convention, which is now to be opened by Transport and Communications Minister Robson Chirwa on behalf of Banda, is likely to endorse Banda as its presidential candidate in Malawi's first multi-party general elections scheduled for May 16 next

year. Sources say that party, the sole ruler of this tiny southern African country since 1964, will also unveil a fresh manifesto.

The opposition has savaged the party's 1961 manifesto, saying it has failed to deliver its promises.

Undergoes Brain Surgery in RSA

MB0410125893 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 4 Oct 93

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] News just to hand is that Malawian leader Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda is recovering in Johannesburg's Garden City Clinic after undergoing emergency surgery. Just to repeat that, Malawian leader Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda is recovering in the Garden City Clinic in Johannesburg after undergoing emergency surgery. For an update on his condition, Anthea Warner spoke to Dr. Andre Nel:

[Begin recording] [Nel] He is busy recovering and his condition is satisfactory, normal for such an operation. We are not really sure of how long he is going to stay here, but I think the next 24 hours to 2 days will give us a clear picture of the situation. We do expect, however, or hope that he will recover quite soon and potentially he could recover well and soon. The reason that he was brought down to Garden City Clinic is because of our technology that we have available for better diagnosis. He underwent a CAP scan and an MF [word indistinct].

[Warner] Could you tell me what was wrong with Dr. Banda?

[Nel] I'm not really sure of the details of the symptoms, it was rather unclear, and that is why they decided to do the operation and to treat him, but I'm not really sure of any further details at this stage.

[Warner] And do you expect him to recover fully?

[Nel] Yes, potentially he could recover fully from the operation, but again we are not sure at this stage and we require another day or two to get a clearer picture. [end recording]

Congress Party Convention Opens; Manifesto Adopted

EA0410102893 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Oct 93

[Text] His Excellency the Life President [as heard] Ngwazi [paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda has said the Malawi Congress Party, MCP, is prepared to cooperate with other political parties in the country's transition to a multiparty system of government. The life president said this in a statement read on his behalf by the minister of transport and communications, Honorable Robson Chirwa, when he opened this year's MCP convention and unveiled its manifesto here in Lilongwe.

The life president reminded delegates why it was decided to hold a national referendum on the country's political system. He explained that the referendum was held in order for the people to decide on what system of government should be adopted in this country. The life president said the results of the referendum showed that the people of this country were in favor of a multiparty system of government. The Ngwazi also congratulated those who campaigned for the multiparty system of government for their victory and observed that the MCP is ready to work with them to ensure a nonviolent and orderly transition from one party to a multiparty system of government.

At this point, the life president, however, pointed out that the results of the referendum did not mean that the present MCP government should resign. He explained that in order to oversee the transition process, the National Consultative Council, NCC, and the National Executive Committee, NEC, had been established. The life president expressed that the MCP government, backed by the Constitution, is therefore still in existence until general elections take place. He pointed out that in order for the MCP to win the elections it is necessary that it should have a leadership of good reputation.

At this point, his excellency the life president urged the MCP and other political parties to enter the period of general elections with a fair and competitive mind without violence and indulging in character assassination. But, as leader of the MCP, the life president expressed the hope that the party will do well in the elections. He also called for the continued dialogue with all interested groups to ensure that peace and stability continue to prevail in this country.

In his speech, the life president thanked the UN secretary general, Dr. Butrus-Ghali, for assisting this country in the national referendum exercise. He expressed the hope that the UN and other organizations such as the Commonwealth Secretariat would assist the country in the forthcoming general elections.

In his speech, his excellency the life president also deplored the current wave of strikes by employees demanding better conditions of service and wages. He said strikes would only contribute to further declining of the country's economy and urged political parties to refrain from inciting employees to go on strike.

The life president also thanked all donors who have resumed the development aid to Malawi saying this would encourage the people of this country to implement whatever changes there and at promoting political pluralism.

The life president then spoke on the issue of disarming the Malawi young pioneers. He explained that since the movement was established by an act of Parliament and receives orders from its commander-in-chief, it is necessary that any move towards disarming the movement and deciding on its future role must be done constitutionally and by the government.

The life president then unveiled the MCP manifesto which spells out the party's future activities and goals. He said among other things, the MCP government would aim at ensuring good living standards for Malawians. The manifesto also ensures that unity continues to prevail and the country continues to prosper.

In his remarks earlier in his speech, his excellency the life president called on the press to give a stronger role in covering national events. He assured the press of the MCP's support in order for them to play their role effectively.

Earlier, the convention chairman, Hon. (Thomas Chitonga), thanked the life president for the manner [in which] he handled the referendum process and for accepting the referendum result. He also thanked the Ngwazi for spreading development from urban to rural areas. Among other things, Hon. (Chitonga) said many areas have piped water, electricity, modern schools, and hospitals. The convention chairman said MCP supporters will continue to uphold the four cornerstones of unity, loyalty, obedience, and discipline.

At this afternoon's sitting, delegates discussed the manifesto. In their remarks the delegates emphasized the importance of indicating the manifesto to the people properly. [sentence as heard] They said, by indicating the manifesto properly, the delegates would help to further strengthen the MCP, thereby contributing immensely to the task of building the nation.

[Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English at 1800 GMT on 3 October adds: "Before winding up today's deliberations, the delegates adopted the manifesto."]

Prepared To Cooperate With Opposition

*MB0410084893 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 4 Oct 93*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi has said that his ruling Congress Party is prepared to cooperate with other political parties in a transition to a multiparty system. In a statement read out on his behalf at the opening of his party conference in Lilongwe yesterday, Mr. Banda congratulated those people who had campaigned successfully for multiparty democracy in the June referendum. But he said this did not mean that the government should resign. Malawi radio reported that President Banda, whose official age is 86, did not attend the opening of the conference. It did not say why he was absent.

Mozambique

UN's Ajello Says No Elections Without Demobilization

MB0110171593 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 1 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The United Nations special representative in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, must be a very frustrated man at the moment. Next Monday [4 October] is the first anniversary of the peace accord between the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels, but so far neither side has demobilized a single soldier or handed in a single weapon, and election seems as far off as ever. What is more, Renamo this week said it would be happy to contest elections without demobilizing their army. Well, Aldo Ajello held a press conference in Maputo today. Barnaby Philips was there and he sent this report:

In the first reaction from the United Nations to Renamo's statement, Aldo Ajello was blunt and to the point. He said: Elections cannot take place in Mozambique if Renamo do not demobilize their army. He announced that the secretary general of the United Nations, Butrus Ghali, will be coming to Mozambique in two weeks time to meet President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama. The UN hopes these meetings will take place in Maputo, but there are doubts as to whether it can drag Afonso Dhlakama down from his bush headquarters in Maringue.

Reflecting on a year of peace in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello admitted there was one obvious cause for regret—a total failure to build trust between the two sides. He confessed: I am using all my imagination to start this bloody confidence-building. But [he] admitted that the recent meeting between Chissano and Dhlakama had been disappointing. But Aldo Ajello is, as he himself pointed out, somebody who always prefers to call a cup half-full rather than half-empty. He reminded journalists that Mozambique had enjoyed a year without fighting and said it would be very difficult for either side to go back to war. This is true, but Mozambique remains a country divided. A reminder of this sad fact is Renamo's apparent boycott of the church-organized peace celebrations in Maputo. President Chissano has expressed his willingness to attend, but Renamo sources say they will be holding their own celebrations in Maringue.

Dhlakama Rejects War Despite Government 'Provocations'

MB0210082493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], says his organization will

never resort to war, even if what it describes as provocations by government armed forces continue. He was speaking during his tours of Botswana and Zambia. Dhlakama returned to Maringue yesterday after a visit to those countries, during which he briefed the respective leaders on the recent developments of the Mozambican peace process and the outcome of the Chissano-Dhlakama summit. At his meetings with the Botswana and Zambian heads of state, the Renamo leader said he would like the Mozambican process to succeed. He appealed for greater UN involvement in order to prevent a repetition of what has happened in Angola.

President Chissano Returns From United States

MB3009114293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo this morning after a visit of about 10 days to the United States. On his way to Maputo, Chissano stopped over in Paris and Rome. It should be remembered that in the United States, President Joaquim Chissano attended an Afro-American summit and addressed the UN General Assembly. Chissano also met with U.S. President Bill Clinton, with whom he discussed the Mozambican peace process. In the meeting, Bill Clinton reiterated that the United States favors holding elections in Mozambique in October 1994, after the demobilization of government and Mozambique National Resistance armies.

Namibia

Namibian Press Review for 2 Oct

MB0210113393

[Editorial Report]

DIE REPUBLIKEIN

Government Misusing State Media—The Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on a page 4 editorial on 24 September says that "since the recent budget debate Namibians have been subjected at regular intervals to campaigns which question the efficiency of the opposition parties in the National Assembly." "It is ironic that these parties' parliamentary and political performance should come under such severe attack just after their success during the budget debate. It seems this verbal assault is intended to cover up the government's mistakes." The editorial notes that "SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], as a party, has a record which does not tolerate opposition" and that the NBC, Namibian Broadcasting Corporation, is a "symbol of SWAPO intolerance," adding that "SWAPO has extremely monopolized the state media." "This party, before independence, locked up, tortured, and killed its own supporters in Angola simply because of suspicions of disloyalty toward the party. Such wounds do not heal easily in four years and SWAPO should take note of this." In conclusion the editorial says that "the fact that,

despite its efforts, SWAPO has not succeeded in destroying the opposition should serve as a warning to this party."

NUNW, SWAPO Affiliation "Foolish"—"The continued affiliation of the National Union of Namibian Workers, NUNW, to SWAPO is a foolish step and only in the interest of individuals in the union," notes the Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on a page 4 editorial on 28 September. "Where are the workers going to take their grievances now? The union cannot take any action on their behalf due to the fact that it is now officially affiliated to the party which is the exact cause of worker grievances." "This move has weakened the workers' bargaining power with SWAPO and the government because more union leaders will have to display loyalty toward the party and the government before the interests of the workers. The bitter and tragic irony is that those union representatives at party and government level are not the workers who are being exploited time and again."

Swaziland

Low Voter Turnout Reported at Start of Campaigning

MB0310141593 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 3 Oct 93 pp 1-2

[By Banele Ginindza]

[Excerpt] The kick-off of the elections campaign for about 300 candidates running for the Secondary elections on October 11, was a great flop yesterday.

In some areas where candidates were scheduled to begin their campaign, people did not turn up.

Less than 10 people attended at Mjingo, the elections centre for Manzini South.

About 25 gathered at Madonsa for Manzini North.

In each centre there were three candidates who are standing for the elections.

The candidates did not campaign yesterday and were instead introduced to the people.

Presiding Officers in each ward said the candidates would start serious campaigning next week, and that yesterday was only meant for the introduction.

The poor public turnout was because of poor publicity for the exercises.

Announcements directing the public about the event, the venues and time only started on Friday over national radio, the Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Services (SBIS).

Doubts about attendance started early in the afternoon when officials waited in vain.

"I doubt if that many people will come because the announcement was made late," presiding officer for the Mjingo ward, Dr Robert Tfwala lamented.

He said they hope that today will be much better when candidates appear at Moneni and Zakhele, where they will be introduced to voters. [passage omitted]

Zambia

Renamo's Dhlakama Speaks to Media After Meeting Chiluba

MB0110191293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1406 GMT 01 Oct 93

[Text] Lusaka, Oct 1 SAPA—Mozambique rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Alfonso Dhlakama assured journalists in Lusaka on Friday he would not retreat into the Mozambican bush to wage war against the victors if defeated in free and fair elections planned for next October.

Briefing the press after talks with Zambian President Frederick Chiluba, Mr Dhlakama said he believed the Mozambican Government was serious and committed to fulfilling the aspirations of its people.

Mr Dhlakama is on a tour of countries in southern Africa to find a lasting solution for Mozambique which has been at war with itself since its independence from Portugal in June, 1975.

Guinea

Security Minister Defends Decision To Ban Demonstrations

AB0310111093 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Newsmen today interviewed Interior and Security Minister Rene Alseny Gomez on the rationale behind the recent decision by President Lansana Conte to suspend all demonstrations till 5 December:

[Begin recording] [Gomez] Concerning the demonstrations, I think that the law must be applied. Articles 10 and 22 of the Constitution are there. Whenever the country faces the conditions that we experienced three or four days ago, I think in this case Article 22 must be applied. That is what the president said. According to Article 22, when there is any doubt about state security or when there is any threat, the head of state or the state authority has the authority to ban demonstrations. I think what the head of state said is not at all against the Constitution.

[Unidentified correspondent] General Lansana Conte also said that Guinean officials did not fulfill their missions as he expected of them. He also invited the representatives of the residents of Conakry not to confuse their commitment as party activists with their duties as officials.

[Gomez] I think the people's representatives must assume their responsibilities. They must not wait to have all the necessary means before assuming their responsibilities. The first person responsible for the security of the citizens in the district is the one the citizens have voted for. The means will come later. They have to assume their responsibilities. For example, if a district head knows that there are bandits in a house in his district but he has no means to arrest them, he has to inform the security services who will come and arrest them. That is how we have to assume our responsibilities. They do not have an army; they do not have soldiers in the districts but they are at their disposal. We therefore think that this is what must be done. The example was given last night. The citizens and the district heads succeeded in disarming someone and soon they will bring us his gun and his other things.

[Correspondent] In which district did this happen?

[Gomez] This happened last night at (Hamdalai II). I believe. Last night in (Hamdalai II). [end recording]

The minister of interior and security also enumerated the measures taken to improve the performance of the police service on the eve of the presidential elections in Guinea. Let us listen to the minister:

[Begin recording] [Gomez] Henceforth, the necessary resources will be mobilized. These are the human and material resources. I can give you the assurance that presently, we are training some people at the Police

College to increase the human resources. I can also assure you that the head of state has done everything possible to enable us to order equipment. The first delivery will arrive before the elections. I can therefore say that arrangements have been made to enable the Guinean police and the security services to work under very good conditions. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Events in Conakry Updated

AB3009175593 Paris AFP in English 1505 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Conakry, Sept 30 (AFP)—Police reinforcements patrolled outlying Conakry streets and shops failed to open Thursday [30 September] as hospital staff said the death toll from two days of antigovernment protests had risen to 12.

More than 70 people were hurt as security forces cracked down Tuesday and Wednesday on opposition demonstrators and rioters, medical staff said. Eight of those hospitalized died overnight Wednesday. The violence came as President Lansana Conte's Unity and Progress Party (PUP) and a fragmented opposition of no fewer than 43 legalized parties moved into campaign gear for presidential elections on December 5.

Among the fatally injured, "11 were young people and all died because they were unable to receive the treatment they needed," a doctor told one Guinean journalist. The capital of the West African nation was calm Thursday, but police were out in districts where they clashed on Wednesday with gangs of youths accused of looting several shops.

The trouble began on Tuesday when police opened fire on opposition demonstrators calling for the formation of a transitional government of national unity, a demand rejected by General Conte. At least two people were killed. Police chief Moussa Sampil on Wednesday said two police officers had been arrested for the shootings, but added that they claimed to have acted in "legitimate self-defense." An undisclosed number of demonstrators were also detained, but Sampil said they included no opposition leaders.

The opposition, preparing for the first multiparty polls after political pluralism was introduced in April 1992, has accused Conte and his regime of rejecting any dialogue. But the government charges the opposition with setting out to divide the country. Conte has also rejected demands that general elections, slated for 60 days after the presidential vote, be held simultaneously with it.

Three men have so far announced they will stand in the presidential poll: Conte himself, Jean-Marie Dore, the general secretary of the Union for the Progress of Guinea, and Facine Toure, a retired colonel and former companion of the head of state.

All opposition demonstrations since the parties were legalized have been put down by force. Two people died in May 1992 at a meeting gathering 10,000 people, two more were killed a month later during clashes between Conte's supporters and Moslems, and two people were killed in Conakry and two in the provinces in May.

One Western diplomat in the region commented that with each party claiming the greatest support, "there seem in fact to be 44 Guineas." Political observers note that the opposition has made several bids to unite its ranks, but none have proved successful.

Liberia

Transitional Parliament Formed; Various Groups Involved

AB0110155593 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 1 (AFP)—A transitional parliament of representatives from Liberia's civil war foes was formed Friday [1 October] under the terms of a peace pact which provides for a general election in about four months. The armed United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) named a team of nine members to join representatives of the interim government and the rival National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL).

The legislative assembly and the State Council, or collegiate presidency, elected on August 17, are the two institutions of Liberia's post-war political transition provided for in the Cotonou Accord of July 25. However, neither will begin their work until the process of disarming the West African country's armed factions has begun. This has been postponed from the end of August, pending the deployment of UN monitors. [passage omitted]

The speaker of the transitional legislative assembly will be a member of ULIMO, Morris Dukuly, who was a minister under the late president and military strongman Samuel Doe. Doe was tortured to death by a breakaway front from the NPFL in September 1990.

The president of the five-member state council is a member of the interim government of national unity (IGNU) in Monrovia, Bismarck Kuyon, a former parliamentary speaker. [passage omitted]

The make-up of the transitional institutions is as follows:

State Council:

President: Bismarck Kuyon (IGNU), 58, former parliamentary speaker.

First vice-president: Dorothy Musuleng-Cooper (NPFL; former "minister" of education in the NPFL), 50s.

Second vice-president: Mohamed Sheriff (ULIMO), 51, a medical doctor and UNESCO functionary.

Members: David Kpomakpor (IGNU) and Thomas Ziah (ULIMO)

Transitional Legislative Assembly (35 seats)

IGNJ (13): Ismael Campbell, James Gwaikolo, James Giko, Francis Johnson, Baryogai Junius, Ben Kiahoun, David Menyongai, Joseph Sando, Swen Sayentue, Alfred Toe, Kankan Toe, Dusty Wolokolie, Benjamin Togba.

ULIMO (9): Morris Dukuly (speaker), Varfley Dolleh, James Neblett, Alhaji Bility, Joseph Tabior, David Togbah, George Dweh, Peter Wilson, Jerry Goryon.

NPFL (13, including five women): Louise Brown, Grace Minor, Augustine Nyensuah, Mary Sumo, Augustine Zayzay; Martin Bloh, Mohamed Dukuly, Bedell Fahn, Teah Farcathy, Peter Fineboy, George Korkor, Frank Sambola, Samuel Smith.

Niger

President Comments on Negotiations With Creditors

AB0110181093 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] Niamey, Oct 1 (AFP)—Niger's president Mahamane Ousmane said Friday [1 October] that his country's negotiations with Bretton Woods institutions "are moving fast," following an inactive period due to economic disagreements.

"By the end of the year, Niger is going to conclude agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank," Ousmane said on national radio.

Talks with the two international institutions had limped along for almost two years following the denunciation by Niger's National Democracy Conference (July-November 1991) of the structural adjustment program agreed in 1983.

Niger's new authorities, democratically elected last April, have constantly pointed to the need for an accord with the international financial institutions.

"The country's situation has worsened", the president told the radio audience. "We have to do something". Niger's budget deficit is now estimated at 100 billion CFA francs (350 million dollars).

Two Niger officials took part in the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank in Washington this week. "Their remarks reassured the foreign partners, who will join their efforts with ours in view of what has been accomplished" in Niger, Ousmane said.

He renewed his appeal to developed countries to cancel "the totality" of the least advanced countries' foreign debt. "Niger cannot go on regularly repaying its crushing debts and still make efforts to get economic growth going," he said.

The president's remarks came after unions and the government began negotiations early in the week on austerity measures announced last June, which have created marked discontent among the population. The goal is to cut the pay of the 39,000 civil servants.

A source close to the negotiators said Friday that "an agreement is close".

At the franc zone's finance ministers' meeting in Abidjan last month, France warned its African partners that they must reach agreement with the IMF and the World Bank if they wanted continued substantial French help.

Nigeria

Interim President Shonekan Gives Independence Day Speech

AB0110120593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Speech by interim President Ernest Shonekan, marking Nigeria's 33d Independence Day anniversary, on 1 October; place not given—recorded]

[Text] Fellow Nigerians, we celebrate today the 33d anniversary of the independence of our country with a mixture of despondency and hope. Unfortunately, this mood has characterized the greater part of the period of our nationhood. Some among us old enough do not remember the euphoric mood of our independence celebrations in 1960, when the giants in the sun emerged on the international scene. The international comity of nations, which Nigeria joined as the 99th member of the United Nations, welcomed her not just as another product of the wind of change blowing across Africa. Rather, she was seen as a special case, as much by her huge population as by her immense natural and human resources. Nigeria was widely regarded as the natural leader of Africa and we Nigerians had no qualms at portraying ourselves as such.

Thirty-three years later, we must admit that the dreams, hopes, and promises raised have not been fully realized. Ours has been a history of one political crisis after another, of economic opportunities lost. Yet, such is the resilience of our people, such is our ingenuity in the face of odds that we have managed not only to survive, but to present ourselves with cause to hope for a brighter tomorrow. The whole world marveled at the rapidity with which we got over the trauma of the three-year civil war. Hardly had the war ended than our people were reintegrated again with the determination that there will be no victor, no vanquished. Let it not be thought, however, that the experience of that period was lost on Nigerians.

The last three months have shown that we have learned that war does not resolve the political crisis. It complicates it and, in the process, inflicts massive loss of lives and property. That experience has served us very well,

perhaps much better than a lot of Nigerians now recognize. I believe, however, that when in future the post June crisis is placed in proper perspective, when it is recognized how close we were to a tragedy of immense proportions, then the decision on the creation of the interim national government [ING] will be appreciated as an ingenious device to cool passions. At that future time also, my own role, which is now neither fully understood nor appreciated by some, will be more objectively assessed.

As I said in my maiden address on 31 August, the rationale for the interim national government was the imperative to move forward as a united and indivisible nation. Thus, it was a child of circumstance. However, it was the best solution given the determination of the military government to maintain its annulment of the 12 June elections and given the conflicting reactions of the political class that had fought the elections.

Fellow Nigerians, I promised on 31 August that the ING will make as its priority task the promotion of national reconciliation. Without this, the hope of settling down to normalcy politically and the equally important sphere of the national economy will be a mirage. I want to briefly refer to our economic predicaments which the current crisis has compounded. In the years following our political independence our economy was in many respects very promising and, indeed, the envy of our neighbors. Our civil service was formidable and the envy of many countries at comparable stages of development. Our informal sector was quite strong and a great source of economic vitality.

The primary sector, mainly agriculture, was the mainstay of our economy yet, on the whole, the standard of living was relatively good and quite promising. Then, the oil windfall came to add to our economic well-being and facilitate the reconstruction of the post civil war years. By the year 1980, our per capita income was among the highest in Africa standing at \$1,000. Today, our country has been officially ranked as one of the poorest nations.

While the situation on ground may not really bear this out, it is clear that our economy is currently in the woods, especially when viewed against the background of our resource endowment and the attendant potential strengths of the economy. Our productivity in both private and public sectors remain unacceptably low while we have, in the last one year, been plagued by frequent strikes and other forms of work stoppages. Our country's indebtedness, both local and foreign, is enormous. We all remain strongly dependent on the government even in an era in which the policy thrust has been to roll back the frontiers of the public sector and allow the private sector to serve as the main growth sector of the economy.

It is a truism today that many businesses can hardly survive without government patronage. This should not be so in an era in which we are redefining the role of government and the management of the economy. That

the unfortunate events of recent months have impacted negatively on our economy is not at all in doubt. Domestic price continues to rise, while costs of living have shot up dramatically. Infrastructure, social and economic, are deteriorating. There is also growing urban decay. Although our economic problems might still remain, I am convinced that they are not at all unsurmountable. We have also not relented in our efforts to tackle the problems.

Earlier this year, the defunct Transitional Council, which I headed, hosted an economic summit which was well attended by both local and foreign businessmen as well as other citizens. The summit, after almost three days of exhaustive discussions, identified the many problems and developed a blueprint detailing necessary policy reforms to resolve our economic problems. The blueprint, the Economic (Acts of Nigeria), contained numerous recommendations including fundamental and far-reaching reforms which, if sustained over the long term, should help turn the economy around. These recommendations have already been accepted by the government. What is left now is implementation. The implementation of the agenda had been hamstrung by the political crisis of the past several months. However, I am pleased to say that the machinery will soon be put into motion to implement the necessary reforms and other policy initiatives needed to assure sustainable growth and development for our economy. Fellow countrymen and women, you are aware that one of the main elements of our economic diversification strategy, which is intended to reduce our reliance on the export of crude oil, both for foreign exchange earning and government revenue, is the liquefied natural gas [LNG] project which has been on the drawing board for over 10 years. The LNG project, intended to tap our abundant natural gas resources and generate revenue for the country, has been moribund for many years, on account of one crisis or the other. I am pleased to say, however, that the interim national government, has now succeeded in reviving the project and it is now back on course. I would hope our technical partners will continue to cooperate with us to make the project operational as soon as possible.

It is common knowledge that our economic problems have been compounded by the protracted shortages of petroleum products across the country since the beginning of this year. This has been a source of great embarrassment to this administration, since we are an oil-producing nation. It is our plan to strive to address the root cause of this problem with the view to guaranteeing unhindered supply of fuel to all Nigerians.

It should be stressed, however, that Nigerians must be prepared to make sacrifices and accept the necessary changes required to ensure this. For our manufacturers, the rank of which has been depleted for some time on account of the difficulties in the environment, I wish to assure you that this administration will continue to look into the possibility of offering adequate protection against unfair competition and generally provide an enabling environment for profitable business pursuits.

To this end, the Tariff Review Board is being directed to look into cases of inadequate protection and take appropriate actions in the interest of our country's economy.

This administration remains very much concerned with the burgeoning deficits being incurred in the budget of the federal government. Because of existing obligations, especially in the areas of debt servicing both local and foreign, the deficits will largely remain for some time. We are, however, determined to minimize it by curtailment of extra-budgetary expenditure. Already, government has accepted the recommendation of the Budget Monitoring Committee set up by the defunct Transitional Council. Efforts will be made to realign government expenditure with revenue profile and, above all, ensure fiscal coordination and transparency in public financial management.

Our economic dilemma is compounded by corruption and other aspects of social indiscipline which are widespread in both the public and private sectors of our society. Unfortunately, there seems to be little awareness of the dangers posed our future by these problems even amongst the elite. There is a widespread tendency to cheat on the system. This, to say the least, is the most regrettable development which will make the fathers of our struggle for political independence sad and almost certainly feel the sense of lack of fulfillment or nonrealization of their vision for the country wherever they may be now.

In my maiden address to the nation a month ago, I launched a crusade against corruption which has become widespread in our country. Let me reiterate once again that this administration means business in this respect. We are prepared to move beyond the stage of rhetoric which are ineffectual to practical actions. As I have emphasized, we will strive to lead by example. For us to succeed in this objective we need the support and assistance of all Nigerians. Every Nigerian must make a personal commitment to enthroning good governance, and this implies abhorrence of all forms of corruption in government, abuse of office, and general social indiscipline.

I also made it clear in the same address that the general direction of this administration is to promote national reconciliation and heal whatever wounds that might have been inflicted on any segment of the society as a result of the annulment of the June 12 presidential election. In furtherance of this objective, I have since then embarked on a series of dialogue with many sections of the society. I have held consultations with a good number of individuals, with our royal fathers, politicians, groups, organizations, and associations in order to identify how reconciliation can be most effectively promoted. I can say with great satisfaction and with pride as a Nigerian that I have been struck by the remarkable sense of patriotism exhibited by those consulted. Great stress has been placed by all on the need for a solution that is equitable and fair and that takes account of the diverse interests of our various

communities. Not an inconsiderable number have emphasized the need for a solution based on the democratic ideals on which this country has expended so much time and resources since 1986.

The ING is fully conscious that the election of June 12 has become a contemporary political issue in our country. I said in my maiden address that government would put together records of events. Since then, many have adduced arguments that an immediate review of events leading to and including the nullification of the June 12 election and its aftermath may well provide a useful solution for a good way forward.

The interim national government, in its determination to explore all avenues to get this country out of the political impasse and move forward towards installing democracy at the highest level of government, has decided to set up a high-powered commission of inquiry composed of eminent unpartisan Nigerians of proven integrity, reliability, and commitment to the Nigerian polity to investigate the circumstances leading to and including the annulment of the 12 June presidential election and its aftermath. The commission, whose membership and details of terms of reference will soon be announced, will be required to submit its report to the interim national government not later than two months from the date of inauguration.

I should, however, appeal for patience and understanding on the part of all Nigerians in the process of evolving a truly democratic arrangement which will stand the test of time in the country. It should be borne in mind that what took decades, and even centuries, to build in the matured democracies cannot be expected to be attained in just 33 years of political independence, given the diverse characters of our society with many contending interests and so many centrifugal and centripetal forces at work.

Let me once again renew my appeal to all Nigerians at home and abroad who may be interested in participating in the next elections, to feel free to do so. The National Electoral Commission and the two political parties have already held many rounds of discussions on the arrangement for the local and presidential elections and I hope every eligible Nigerian will take advantage of this unique opportunity to join in the national effort to tackle the country's varied problems.

At the inception of this administration, I ordered that all those detained in the wake of the current political crisis, including human rights activists and journalists, be released immediately, and they were so released. Also, many politicians who had at one time or the other been tried, convicted, and sentenced have been pardoned. The ING will extend pardon to others in similar circumstances who were omitted in the previous exercise, including those who have since died. I also wish to repeat that all Nigerians, including those who now find themselves outside the country, should feel free to return home and join hands to

build a virile and democratic nation, which will be a pride to us and generations unborn.

In keeping with our declared objective of national reconciliation, the interim government will, through the National Assembly liaison officers, send to the National Assembly the following decrees, among others, for repeal:

- [1.] Detention of Persons Decree No. 2, as amended;
2. Decree No. 29 of 1993: The Treasonable Offenses Decree;
3. Decree No. 35: Offensive Publications Proscription Decree;
4. Decree No. 48 of 1993: Newspapers [words indistinct] Proscription and Prohibition From Circulation Decree.

Fellow Nigerians, our country has never been and will never be a passive onlooker in a rapidly changing world. We are not unmindful of the evolving new world order and we strongly maintain that any such new international arrangement must recognize that every state has a legitimate stake in global affairs. Naturally, Africa in general, and the West African subregion in particular, will remain the primary area of our attention. Thus, Nigeria closely identifies herself with the current preoccupation to inject new life into the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. Along with our partners, Nigeria in Cotonou recently signed the revised ECOWAS Treaty, aimed at improving the effectiveness of the community and accelerating the process of economic integration and development in the subregion.

One laudable achievement, which we cannot but feel proud of, is the contribution that the ECOWAS has made to the maintenance of peace and security in West Africa. The most visible example of the contribution is the ECOWAS monitoring group, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], whose decisive role in the resolution of the Liberian crisis is undeniable. The peace process in that country is almost complete with the recent signing of the Cotonou Accord by the parties involved in the conflict.

This positive development was recently reinforced by the decision of the United Nations to deploy military observers in Liberia, which we welcomed. I wish to take this opportunity to salute those who have contributed to the search for a solution and to pay tribute to the memories of those who have paid the supreme sacrifice. They have not died in vain as we believe that peace is around the corner. That is what in fact has encouraged this administration to begin a process of forward planning for the eventual withdrawal of our troops. Nigeria's support for the search for regional solutions to conflicts has not been limited to Liberia. We have been similarly active in other conflict areas such as the OAU military observer mission in Rwanda, Angola, and the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia and Yugoslavia.

Here again, I salute the courage of our gallant soldiers and the supreme sacrifice of those who lost their lives. Our wide-ranging interests as a nation have continued to inform our active participation in international organizations and bodies. Nigeria remains fully committed to the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, especially the maintenance of international peace and security; the promotion of global, social and economic targets, and the improvement of the human condition. Further, Nigeria will continue to honor her obligations including those towards external creditors.

Fellow Nigerians, I cannot conclude this address without soliciting once again for your cooperation and understanding in tackling the gigantic task before the ING. We have no other country except this land. This administration must succeed in the interest of the long time survival, peace, and progress of the country. I have the conviction that if our countrymen and women are resolute and determined to give us the necessary support and cooperation, we will succeed in this important assignment. Let me reiterate again that the ING is firmly committed to the yearnings and aspirations of our people for true democracy based on free and fair elections in the choice of the government and anchored on the fundamental rights of every Nigerian to aspire to the highest office in the land. The foundation of our unity must be based on equal rights for all citizens.

Fellow Nigerians, today, 1 October 1993, let us take a deep sober reflection at our past and make the resolution to move forward with hope. I am certain that with a peaceful and conducive atmosphere, the future will be bright for our beloved country. I should not end this Independence Day address without acknowledging the recent successes of our footballers in international competitions. I am most delighted about the brilliant performance of our boys which goes a long way to show what we are capable of achieving as a nation if we cooperate and work together as a team. I know that the best is yet to come and I appeal to all our citizens to take a cue from the good examples of our footballers. Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and may God bless us all! Amen.

Abiola Rejects Inquiry Into Annulled Election

AB0210185893 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 2 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The man who was widely believed to have won the annulled presidential election in Nigeria, Moshood Abiola, has rejected the establishment of a commission of inquiry into events leading up to the annulment.

The head of the interim government, Ernest Shonekan, announced the investigations yesterday and said it would help break the political stalemate, but Mr. Abiola said the interim government was just playing for time and accused Mr. Shonekan of colluding with the former military ruler, General Babangida.

A BBC correspondent in Lagos says Mr. Abiola will probably be disappointed by the limited success of a three-day campaign of civil disobedience called to support him.

Police Arrest CD's Ransome-Kuti, Other Protesters

AB0110122593 Paris AFP in English 1143 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] Lagos, Oct 1 (AFP)—Nigerian police on Friday [1 October] arrested prominent human rights activist Beko Ransome-Kuti as they used batons and teargas to disperse an anti-government demonstration by his Campaign for Democracy (CD).

Some 50 police charged a crowd of about 1,500 people who gathered at Yaba in northern Lagos to call for a transfer of power by the interim government to the presumed winner of annulled presidential elections, Moshood Abiola. They arrested about 15 people, among them the CD Chairman Ransome-Kuti, his daughter Morenike, CD Secretary Shima Ubani, Parliamentarian Tokunbo Afikuyomi and a Nigerian journalist, an AFP correspondent at the scene reported.

The protesters had rallied on the last of three days of a civil disobedience campaign mounted by the CD pressure group of some 40 pro-democracy and human rights organisations to have interim leader Ernest Shonekan stand down.

The call for demonstrations and strikes has not been widely heeded by Lagos residents, unlike previous CD appeals that brought Nigeria's commercial capital to a virtual standstill after the poll was voided.

Governors Urge Reinstating Former President Shagari

AB0210150593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Text] Nine state governors have called for the restoration of the mandate given to former President Shagari, which was forcefully suspended as a result of the December 1983 military intervention. The call was contained in a communique after their closed-door meeting in Abuja. According to the communique, which was distributed to newsmen in Minna yesterday, the governors called on Nigerians, irrespective of their political leanings and religious faith, to accept the annulment of the June 12 elections and to maintain the peace and stability of the country.

The governors said they accepted the disqualification of General Shagari Musa Yar'Adua, Malam (Adamu Chirama), and Alhaji (Umaru Chifkazi) in the last presidential primary election as a necessary but painful sacrifice for the development of democracy in the country and urged other Nigerians to emulate the maturity exhibited during the disqualification exercise by accepting the annulment of the last presidential election in good faith.

The governors of Katsina, Niger, Bauchi, and Kogi States personally signed the communique, while the deputy governors of Kebbi, Kaduna, Adamawa, and Sokoto States signed on behalf of their state governors. The communique was issued to newsmen by the state press secretary to the Niger State governor, Malam Yusuf Haruna.

Lagos State Governor Urges Dialogue With SDP's Abiola

AB0210163793 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] The Lagos State governor, Chief Michael Otedola, has also appealed to Nigerians to assist the interim national government to achieve its objectives. He told newsmen in his office that his support for the interim national government is based on the belief that the nation should not be in a political vacuum. However, Chief Otedola, NRC [National Republican Convention] governor of Lagos State, dissociated himself from the position of other NRC governors that there should be no dialogue between the SDP's [Social Democratic Party] Chief Moshhood Abiola and the interim national government.

[Begin Otedola recording] I was in Lagos, and in the morning, I was receiving in audience the members of the Campaign for Democracy and told them, pleaded with them, that dialogue was the way to reach a solution to our problem. I could not at the same time be in Abuja and also could not be blowing hot and cold. So, I am resolutely in favor of dialogue. [end recording]

Imo Governor Reaffirms Support for Interim Government

AB0210225393 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Text] Governor Evans Enweren of Imo State has restated the commitment and support of the eastern states to the interim national government.

The governor made the remark while addressing newsmen in Owerri. He said people from the eastern states will continue to work for the unity and corporate existence of the nation and warned politicians to desist from any action that might cause disaffection among the people. Governor Enwerem appealed to Nigerians to cooperate with the interim national government to enable it conclude its assignment.

Commander Recommends Dialogue To Solve Political Problem

AB0410112193 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Oct 93

[Text] The general officer commanding [GOC] 2d Mechanized Division of the Nigerian Army, Brigadier General Godwin Abbe, has stressed the need for a peaceful solution to the current political problem in the country. This, he said, could be achieved through dialogue. The

GOC maintained that since Nigeria has contributed so much to peacekeeping efforts in foreign countries, especially in Africa, she was duty-bound to the world to maintain peace at home.

Brig. Gen. Abbe made the call yesterday [2 October] in Ibadan at a party in honor of the outgoing general officer commanding the division, Major General John Mark Inienger, who has been posted to Rwanda under the OAU monitoring forces. He pointed out that the 2d Mechanized Division had the mandate to maintain the security and unity of the country. The GOC commended Maj. Gen. John Inienger for his dedication to duty. Also speaking on the occasion, Governor Kolapo Ishola of Oyo State described the outgoing GOC as a gentleman for his contributions to the development of the state was immense.

Responding, Maj. Gen. Inienger thanked the government and people of the state for their peaceful coexistence with officers and men of the division. He enjoined them to extend similar cooperation to his successor whom he described as fine soldier.

Transportation Ministry Directors' Boards Dissolved

AB2909205093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] The Boards of Directors of 10 parastatals under the Federal Ministry of Transport and Aviation have been dissolved. They include Nigerian Airports Authority, Nigerian Ports Plc, National Maritime Authority, Nigeria Airways Ltd., and the Nigerian National Shipping Line. Others are National Clearing and Forwarding Agency, Federal Civil Aviation Authority, Niger Dock Nigeria Ltd, Nigeria Railway Corporation, and the Nigerian Shippers' Council. A statement in Lagos by the Ministry of Transport and Aviation said the interim national government will clearly examine the operations of these parastatals with a view to enhancing discipline, accountability, and good management.

Mining, Coal Boards Eliminated

AB2909205593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] The boards of the Nigerian Mining Corporation and the Nigerian Coal Corporation have been dissolved. Also dissolved are the boards of seven subsidiaries of the Nigerian Mining Corporation. A statement by the secretary of state for petroleum and mineral resources, Alhaji Ibrahim Ali, directed the managing directors, executive directors, and general managers of the corporation and the affected subsidiaries to take charge of the day-to-day operations of the establishments.

Senegal**Presidency Denies Reports of Premier's Resignation**

AB0110222593 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 2200 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic, this afternoon, denied SUD-HEBDO's report that Prime Minister Habib Thiam has handed over his resignation to President Abdou Diouf. In a communique, the Presidency of the Republic stressed that no resignation letter has been handed over to the president of the Republic. Therefore, the communique added, this report is completely unfounded.

Opposition's Wade Linked to Politician's Murder in May

AB0110181593 Paris AFP in English 1739 GMT 1 Oct 93

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Excerpt] Dakar, Oct 1 (AFP)—Senegalese opposition leader Abdoulaye Wade was on Friday [1 October]

charged in connection with the murder of the vice president of the Constitutional Court, he and legal sources said. His wife Viviane, of French origin, and a parliamentary deputy from his Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), Abdoulaye Faye, were also charged with "complicity in a breach of state security." None of the three were detained.

Wade, the main opponent of President Abdou Diouf, told AFP that the charges were "a machination against me and the PDS by the authorities who are at bay."

The court vice president, Babacar Seye, was shot dead in his car on May 13 by three men riding in another vehicle. His bodyguard was wounded. Five people were detained in Dakar and charged in connection with the murder investigation. Three of them, already known to the police, have allegedly confessed to a role in the assassination.

The two others, PDS parliamentarian Mody Sy and Wade's financial advisor Samuel Sarr, have denied any part in the affair. Arrested in May, they were charged with complicity in murder and a breach of state security. [passage omitted]

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